BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 4 JUNE, 1839. No. 3244.

FOR LONDON.—The fine British built A. I. Ship "PRINCE GEORGE," 482 Tons, Captain YOUNG; has a few Tons disengaged, and will sail on the 10th instant. For freight or passage, having good accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon, apply to

GREY AND CO.

Rampart Row, 4th June, 1839.

WE the undersigned have this day commenced business at this Presidency under the style and firm of SYERS LIVINGSTON AND CO.

R. LIVINGSTON BY HIS ATTRY. D. B. SYERS.
D. B. SYERS.
GEO. DEARMAN.

Bombay 1st June, 1839.

NOTICE.—The Executor being about to close the accounts of the late *Robert Riddell Esq. I. N.*, parties having claims against the Estate are requested to forward them to Messrs. *Leckie and Co.* for adjustment without delay.—Bombay, 31st May, 1839.

NOTICE.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Directors, of this institution have appointed a Committee for the purpose of accepting risks, issuing Policies, and transacting generally the business of the Society at Bombay. Forms of application, Tables of Premiums, and every information connected with the Society can be obtained at our office.

LECKIE AND CO.
Agents, Bombay Branch Universal Life Assurance Society.

THIS DAY to be Sold by Public Auction at Cheezbunder by Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. A quantity of grass ready packed for sea use.

ON Wednesday, the 5th of June, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit to public sale at their Rooms, a large and valuable Invoice of Pictures, Books, &c. Champaign in Quarts and Pints, French Claret in 3 Dozen Cases, a quantity of superior Madeira, some rejected Cyder; Household Furniture, &c. &c. Eau de Cologne, and a variety of other Articles.

On the same day at 12 A. M. They will put up to Public Sale, an Invoice of Oilman Stores, just imported per *Ann* consisting of:

Potted Yarmouth Herrings.	Different size cases of Salmon.
Bottles of assorted Pickles.	Tins of Natives Oysters.
West India Pickles.	Jersey Cream in Quart and
Smoked Sprats in Tin.	Pints &c. &c.
Jambonade or Potted Ham.	
Assorted Tart Fruits.	

ALSO,—3 Casks of Allsop's rejected Beer and 12 of Bass's.

Catalogues will be published, and the articles on view from Monday the 3d.

ON COMMISSION.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for sale a variety of New Publications just imported per Ship "*Ann*" which are priced extremely low, viz.

"Memoirs of Charles Matthews," "Widow Barnaby." "Pictures of the world," "James's South Australia," "Comic Almanac," "Moore's Lalla Rookh," "Love's Exchange," "Bubbles of the Canadas," "Elphinston's Cabul," "Bowers on the Horse." &c. &c. &c.

Nesbit Lane, 4th, May, 1839

SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY, the 4th June, at the usual hour, BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction. An Invoice of Gentlemen's Black Hats, Coarse and Fine Woolen Cloth, Colored Worsted Socks, China Flower Pots, an Invoice of Gilt Drawer and Commode Handles, Patent Brass Locks, Letter Paper, an Invoice of Gilt Jewellery Beads, Accordions, Snuff Boxes, Walking Sticks, a large quantity of Watch Glasses of sizes, Bengal Cigars, a few Barrells of Herrings, a small Dinner Service, sundry useful Articles of Household Furniture, a quantity of rejected Jam and Jelly, &c. &c.

At 1 P. M. a Bay Buggy or Shigram Horse, a handsome little Grey Saddle Horse, and any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer,

Bombay, 4th June 1839.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Bombay agency of the Calcutta *Englishman* Press, and of the firm of *J. H. Stocqueler and Co.* Calcutta and London, has been transfererd to *Messrs. Frith and Co.* to whom it is requested all payments may be made on account of the above concerns, instead of to Mr. Malvery as heretofore.

Messrs. Frith, and Co. will also be happy to receive, and despatch letters; execute commissions to for the "Englishman" and Army Agency Establishment under authority duly received from Messrs. Stocqueler, and Co.—Nesbitt Lane, 21st May, 1839.

NOTICE TO MESSES AND INDIVIDUALS.

THE undersigned are now landing from the "*Josephine*" from Bourdeaux, an assortment of Wines and Brandies selected expressly for this market by their Agent, Thos. Dunkin of Bourdeaux, and which they will sell at the following Prices vizt:

Claret St. Estephe	Rs	18	Dozen.
" Medoc	"	15	"
" St. Estephe in Pints	"	10	"
" Medoc Do.	"	8	"
Sauterne	"	15	"
Barsac	"	15	"
Cotie Roti	"	25	"
Sparkling St. Peray	"	35	"
Cette Madeira	"	15	"
Sparkling Hermitage	"	25	"
White Sparkling Champagne	"	40	"
Choice Champagne Cognac	"	14	"

N. B. A few Sample cases of the following superior Clarets, have been sent out vizt. Ht. St. Estephe, St. Julien Cautenac, Margaux, Ht. Margaux, Red Hermitage, Mouton, Lafitte, Leovilee and Ht. Leovilee, which may be had at 25 Rupees per dozen.

FRITH AND CO.

JUST PUBLISHED AND READY FOR SALE.—No. XXXIV, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 20th May 1839. Printed on Europe paper. PRICE, RUPEES 3. Courier Office, 4th June 1839.

FOR SALE.—THE SECOND EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC WITH AN INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839: with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage by, the various Mediterranean Steamers, &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition contains the latest and most correct lists of the Houses of Peers and Commons: the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign: Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year; and also correct and complete Lists of the ORDERS of the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, Hanover &c. &c.

The Army List is corrected to the 31*st January*, the Civil List to the 12th March, and the Nizam's Army to 15th January last.—PRICE Rs 6.—

Courier Office, 4th June, 1839.

TO BE SOLD.

A YOUNG handsome Newfoundland Dog, just arrived from England.—Apply to Mr. *Saunders*, Victoria Hotel.—Bombay, 3d June 1839.

FOR SALE, Hodgson's Beer at 50 Rupees per Hhd. Apply to *Jamsetjee Merwanjee* at Messrs MacVicar Burn and Co's. Office.—Bombay, 4th June 1839.

SIXTY FOURTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

SECOND CLASS.

FOR SALE, a few shares of the tickets of the above Lottery, apply to *Byramjee Nasserwanjee Dantra*, at the office of Messrs. Dirom Carter and Co. at the following prices viz:—

Half Ticket....at Rupees 54 each.
Quarter ditto..... 27 "
One eight ditto..... 13½

TERMS, CASH.

The drawing of the above lottery commenced from the 29th May last.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Pestonjee Shapoorjee* and *Vanee Sumbhooram Balappa*, have contracted with *Mooltanee Natha Ramjee*, executor of the late *Mooltanee Hemraz Lalljee*, deceased, to purchase a Range or Chawl of 3 Shops, situate near the Green Market, without the Fort, Assessed No. 5 & 6; if any person or persons having any claims or demand by way of mortgage, inheritable rights or otherwise, he, she or they, are hereby requested to make known the same to *Shapoorjee Poonjeeajee* Shroff, at his Shop in Butcher Street, without the Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else he, she or they, will be precluded therefrom, dated 3d June, 1839.

ખબર • ડીસ્પોથી • આપીએચજે — પેશાતનજી શાપુરજી • તથા • વાની • શાંબુરામ • બાલાપા • એ ફોમે • ચાલ • એક • કુકાન • તરણ • ની • તે • ચુલતાં ની • નાકા • રામજી • તે • મરનાર • ચુલતાની • કેમ રાજ • લાલજીનો • વકીલ • તેની • પાશેથી • વેચાતાં લેવાનુ • શાટુ • શ્રીધુંકે • તે • શ્રી • બાકારફોટ • પીર ની • મારકીટ • આગાલકે • તે • કુપર • આશેશ્રમેન દનો • આંક ૫ વગ્રા ૬ ઠોકે — એ • કુપરફરમે ક • લોક • અથવા • લોકોનો • ગીરવી • અથવા • વા રશી • અથવા • બીજી • કાંજ • રીતનો • દાવો • અ થવા • આંગાલ્ક • ફોમેતો • તેનો આમોને • ઝીલ • કરેચ જે • આજથી • દીન ૧૪ ની • ચુદતમો • શાપુરજી • પુજીઆજીને • બાકારફોટ • કરાણ • વાડાનાં • નાં કાં • કુપરનાં • કુકાનપર • અકેર • કરે — ચુદતપછી ફોજનો • દાવો • કબુલ • કરશે • તારીખ ૩ જી • જુન ૧૮૩૯ *

PROCLAMATION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Whereas the Honorable Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart, hath been appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the Office of Governor of Bombay, and its dependencies it is therefore hereby Proclaimed, that the Honorable Sir James Rivett Carnac Bart. has, on the date hereof, received charge of the Government of Bombay, and it's Dependencies, and taken the Oaths and his Seat under the usual Salute from the Garrison: and and all persons are required to Obey the said Honorable Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart as Governor and President in Council accordingly.

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

L. R. REID, — *Actg. Chief Secy.*

Bombay Castle, 31st May 1839.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 31st May 1839.

No. 307.—The following Proclamation by Government, in the General Department, of this date, is published for the information of the Army.

PROCLAMATION.

General Department.

Whereas the Honorable Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart. hath been appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Office of Governor of Bombay, and its Dependencies; it is therefore hereby Proclaimed, that the Honorable Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart. has, on the date hereof received charge of the Government of Bombay, and it's Dependencies, and taken the Oaths and his Seat under the usual Salute from the Garrison; and all Persons are required to Obey the said Honorable Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart. as Governor and President in Council accordingly.

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Gover. in Council.

(Signed) L. R. REID.
Acty. Chief Secy.

Bombay Castle, 31st May 1839.

No. 308.—The following Commissions, appointing the Hon'ble Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart. Governor of Bombay, and Governor and Commander in Chief of the Fort, Garrison and Town of Bombay, are to be read at the different Stations of the Army, under the usual observances, as soon after this Order is received as practicable

The Honorable East India Company.—To all to whom these presents shall come, send greeting, know ye that we the said Company, reposing especial trust and confidence in the fidelity, prudence, justice and circumspection of Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart. have nominated, made, constituted, and appointed; and by these presents do nominate, make, constitute, and appoint him, the said James Rivett Carnac, to be Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, in the East Indies, of, and for all our affairs at Bombay, and in Surat, Cambay and Persia, and at all other places, and for all such affairs as are now subject to the Government of, or are managed by, the said Presidency of Bombay, and of all and singular the Forts, Factories, Settlements, Lands and Territories, Countries, Places and Provinces thereunto belonging, or which now are, or shall from time to time be subjected to the said Presidency, and to execute all and every the powers and authorities committed, or given to the Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, by, under, or in virtue of a certain Act of Parliament made and passed in the 4th year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intitled "An Act "for effecting an arrangement with the East India Company, "and for the better Government of His Majesty's Indian Ter"ritories, till the 30th day of April 1854." To take upon him, hold, and enjoy the said Office, upon, and from the time of his arrival at the said Presidency of Bombay, and to continue in exercise of the said Office during our pleasure, and until the contrary thereof shall be signified under our Common Seal, or under the hands of thirteen or more of our Court of Directors for the time being, but subject nevertheless to such removal and dismissal as in the said Act of Parliament is mentioned; and to the end, that the said Sir James Rivett Carnac, may be better enabled to order and manage all the affairs of us the said Company; we do by these presents constitute and ordain Lieutenant General Sir John Keane, Knight, Commander of the Bath, and Commander of our Military Forces, belonging to our Presidency of Bombay, James Farish, and George William Anderson Esquires, now Counsellors of the said Presidency, to be Counsellors of the said Presidency or Settlement, for governing and managing all the said Company's affairs at the said Presidency of Bombay, and other the places aforesaid, and governing the Town and Cattle of Bombay, and all other the Forts, Factories and Settlements, within any of the said Territories. And we do hereby give and grant unto our said Governor, Sir James Rivett Carnac, and to our Council above mentioned, full power and authority, from time to time, to Rule and Govern all and every our Territories and Servants under the said Presidency, and all the Soldiers and Inhabitants of our said Town and Castle of Bombay, and elsewhere within the places aforesaid, to administer lawful Oaths, as occasion shall require, and to use and exercise all such other powers and authorities, jointly, severally, and respectively, subject to all such restrictions and conditions as are given to him or them respectively, or are created by, or under, or by virtue of the said Act of Parliament of His late Majesty, or of any other Act or Acts of Parliament now in force; subject nevertheless to the Superintending and Controlling power of the Governor General of India in Council, as by the said Act of Parliament of His late Majesty's is given, and also subject, and according to such instructions and directions as he the said Sir James Rivett Carnac, our Governor, and the Council aforesaid shall from time to time receive under the hands of thirteen or more of our Court of Directors for the time being: and we do hereby order and require all our Servants, Officers and Soldiers within the limits of the said Presidency, and all the People and Inhabitants of our said Town and Castle of Bombay, and all other our Forts, Places, and Colonies within the said Presidency, to confirm, submit, and yield due obedience to the said Sir James Rivett Carnac, our Governor, and his Council accordingly. In witness whereof we the said Company have caused our Common Seal to be affixed to the Presents, this seventh day of February in the second year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, and in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine

Signed by order of the Court of Directors of the said Company.

(Signed) J. C. MELVILL, *Secretary.*

East India House, London, 9th February 1839.

A True Copy.

J. C. MELVILL, Secretary.

The Honorable The East India Company.—To all to whom these Presents shall come, send Greeting.

To Sir James Rivett Carnac, Baronet

We the said Company, reposing especial trust and confidence in you, Sir James Rivett Carnac, Baronet, Do by these presents constitute, and appoint you to be our Governor and Commander in Chief of our Fort, Garrison and Town of Bombay, and of all the Forces which are now; or hereafter shall be employed for our Service within the said Fort, Garrison, and Town. And you are, to the utmost of your skill and power, to do, and perform all such Offices and Services as appertain to the Post of Governor and Commander in Chief as aforesaid, and to hold, and to take the said Office unto, and upon you, upon and from and after your arrival at the said Presidency of Bombay, and to continue in the exercise of the same during our pleasure; subject nevertheless to all such Rules, Orders and Instructions as have heretofore been given to the Governor and Commander in Chief of our said Fort and Garrison, or of our said Fort, Garrison and Town, as are now in force, and also such other Orders as you shall at any time hereafter receive in writing from our Court of Directors or under the hand of thirteen or more of them, or from the Governor in Council of Bombay, but subject to such removal and dismissal as is mentioned in an Act made and passed in the fourth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for effecting an arrangement with the East India Company, and "for the better Government of His Majesty's Indian Territories, till the Thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four;" and we do hereby strictly require charge, and command all Commissioned Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Soldiers, and others, belonging to our Military Force, and all the People and Inhabitants employed, or residing in our said Fort, Garrison and Town, to yield you, as Governor and Commander in Chief, as aforesaid, due obedience accordingly. Given under our Common Seal, this seventh day of February, in the second year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, and in the year of our Lord. One thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

East India House, London, 9th February 1839.

Signed by order of the Court of Directors of the said Comp.

(Signed) J. C. MELVILL, Secretary.

A. True Copy.

J. C. MELVILL, Secretary.

No. 309.—The following appointments are made on the personal Staff of the Honorable the Governor;—

Edward Fuller Danvers Esquire, to be Private Secretary

2nd Lieutenant John Rivett Carnac, Her Majesty's 21st Fusileers, to be Military Secretary.

Captain Franklin Lushington, Her Majesty's 9th Regiment, to be Aid-de-Camp.

Assistant Surgeon Robert Brown, to be Surgeon to the Hon'ble the Governor.

BOMBAY.

PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER

Saturday, June 1st 1839.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS

Advices from Malabar and the Concan mention that there had recently been fine falls of rain in both provinces.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—We find the following purchases on our returns, vizt.

300	Candies of new Komptah	@ Rs.	117	Cdy.
70	Bales Broach	@ "	142	do.
250	Ditto of Dholera crop 1838 & without selection	@ "	108	do.
200	Candies Oomrawutty Cotton	@	127	
100	ditto Cutch do	@	118	
100	Bales Dholera do	@	117	
150	ditto ditto do	@	110	
150	ditto ditto do	@	115	
50	Candies Comptah do	@	116	
40	ditto Tinnevelly do	@	134	

The market on the whole is quiet and little business doing.—Bale Cotton, of this year's crop, is rather lower in price.

OPIUM (*Malwa*).—The market is in a hopeless state, and the holders of the large quantity here, 11700 chests, are quite at a loss what steps to pursue regarding it. 663 chests have been exported during the week on a Portuguese vessel.

HEMP.—60 Candies of Concan appear on our returns as sold at Rs. 38½ ₹ Candy.

PERSIAN & ARABIAN GULF PRODUCE.

COFFEE (*Mocha*).—No arrivals have yet taken place.

ELEPHANT'S TEETH.—Considerable parcels have lately come into the market, but we have not yet heard of its having opened.

EUROPE GOODS.

BEER ALLSOPPS.—200 Hhds. have been sold at Rs. 42 ₹ hhd.

METALS.—

IRON BAR (*British.*)—An improved feeling has arisen in the market, and we have to record the following sales and contracts, vizt.

25th May	315 Candies were sold	@ Rs.	38½	₹ Cdy.
27th Ditto	750 do. do	@ "	40	₹ do.
29th Ditto	240 do. do	@ "	40	₹ do.

CONTRACTS.

150	Candies Sq. bars ¾ to ¾ of an inch	@ Rs.	47	₹ Cdy.
75	Ditto flat bars	@ "	40	₹ do.

IRON BAR (*Swedish.*).—150 Candies have been contracted to be delivered at Rs. 60 ₹ Candy, which is a little higher than the previous currency of the market.

DO NAIL ROD SQUARE.—15 Candies as reported as having been sold at Rs. 47½ ₹ Candy.

STEEL.—The following contract for early delivery has been made, vizt.

400 Tubs and 500 faggots @ Rs. 11½ ₹ Cwt. which is the same price as the last sales were made at for delivery when landed from on board ship in harbour.—

LEAD PIG.—Two sales of Cwts. 1300 and Cwts. 800 have been made during the week at Rs. 12½ ₹ Cwt. which is the price that has lately prevailed.

COPPER SHEATHING.—Has rather declined in price as would appear from the two following sales, vizt.

25th May	200 Cwts	@ Rs	56½	₹ Cwt.
27th Do	400 do	@ "	56½	₹ do.

PIECE GOODS.—

JACONETS (*blchd*)	500	Pieces have been sold	@ Rs.	5 0 0	p. p.
LONGCLOTHS do—	320	do do do	@ "	8 0 0	p. p.
DROOTIES (*grey*)—	400	Pairs 5 yds	@ "	3 3 50	p. p.
Do. do.—	100	Do. 6 do	@ "	4 1 50	p. p.
JACCONETS do.—	800	Pieces	@ "	3 1 25	p. p.
TANJIBS do.—	90	do	@ "	2 2 0	p. p.
Do. do:—	400	do	@ "	3 0 0	p. p.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—We find no sales on our returns but prices are well supported, and Rs. 99½ ₹ 100 have been offered for Notes of the Four ₹ cent Loan of 1835 | 36.

BILLS ON CALCUTTA.—Are in good enquiry at 2 ₹ cent premium at 30 days sight, but no Government bills are offering.

DO. ON CANTON.—As no advices have been received of the general trade having been re-opened, they are in little demand.

DO. ON LONDON.—Few transactions have passed since the Steamer sailed on the 20th ultimo, and the rates that then prevailed are barely supported.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT TO CHINA.—The recent intelligence is operating against shipments, which are proceeding slowly, and freight is only procurable in small quantities at Rs. 17 to Rs. 18 ₹ Candy.

DO. TO ENGLAND.—The arrivals of shipping of late have been numerous, and freight continues to move down, not now being procurable above 65*s* | to 70*s* | ₹ ton.

MEMORANDUM OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER

BILLS, &c.

Current value of Government Securities.	Buy Rs as	Sell Rs as.
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26	108-8	108-12
From No 1151 to No 3000		
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26	109 8	109-12
From No 3001 to No 6000		
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26	109-12	110-4
From No 6001 to No 10,000		
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26	111-8	111-12
From No 10001 to No 15,200		
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1829-30	111-12	112
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1832-33	105	105-4
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1835-36. (Company's. None offering	99-4	99-8
Five ₹ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35.. Nominal	114	114-8

Course of Exchange.

Bills on Calcutta @	30 days sight (Company's Rs.)	102	102-8
Bills on Madras @	30 ditto ditto	100-8	101
Bills on Canton @	60 ditto ditto ₹ 100 Dollars	207	208
		s. d.	*s. d.*
Bills on London @	6 months sight	2-1½	2-1½
Bills on London @	30 days sight (Ceylon Govt.	1-11½	1-11½

Price of Bullion and Species

	Buy Rs. as	Sell Rs. as.
Spanish Dollars whole ₹ 100	220-8	221
Ditto do. broken ₹ 100	220	220-4
German Crowns ₹ 100	213	213-8
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₹ £ Stg	10-	10-2
Sycee Silver large ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs.. Nominal	104	104-4
Ditto do. small ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs ditto	103-12	104

PREMIA OF INSURANCE.

Bombay to London	3 0 0 a 3 8 0	₹ Ct.	
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope	2 0 0 a 2 8 0	do.	
Ditto Port Louis	1 8 0 a 2 0 0	do.	
Ditto Calcutta	2 0 0 a 2 8 0	do.	
Bombay to Madras	1 8 0 a 2 0 0	do.	
Ditto Columbo	1 0 0 a 1 8 0	do.	
Ditto Whampoa	2 8 0	do.	
Ditto Batavia	2 0 0	do.	
Bombay to Singapore	2 0 0	do.	
Ditto Busorah	3 0 0	do.	
Ditto Bushire	2 8 0	do.	

HYDRABAD RACES

FIRST DAY, 15TH FEBRUARY 1840.

1*st Race*—A Sweepstakes of 1000 Rupees P. P. free for all Arabs that have never started for Plate, Purse, Cup, Match, or Sweepstakes, 8st. 4lbs. one 3 Miles Heat, to be closed 1st July.—2 Subscribers.

2*nd Race*.—A Sweepstakes of 700 Rupees P. P. free for all Arabs that have never started for Plate, Purse, Cup, Match or Sweepstakes, 8st. 7lbs. 2 Miles Heats, to be closed 1st July.—2 Subscribers.

3*rd Race*.—A Sweepstakes of 1000 Rs. P. P. with 700 Rs. from the Fund, free for all Arabs. 9 Stone, 2 Miles Heats, to be closed 1st July.—1 Subscriber.

SECOND DAY.

1*st Race*.—A Sweepstakes of 500 Rs. P. P. with 500 Rs. from the Fund free for all Arabs that have never won.—8st. 4lbs. 2 Mile Heats to be closed 1st July.—2 Subscribers.

2*nd Race*.—A Plate of 1000 from the Fund with 100 Rs. entrance, free for all Arabs.—8st. 10lbs. 2 Miles Heats.

3*rd Race*.—A Sweepstakes of 1000 Rs. P. P. free for all Arabs that have not started before the first day of the meeting, weight for inches 14 Hands to Carry 9 stone, round the course, to be closed 1st July.—2 Subscribers.

THIRD DAY.

1*st Race*.—The Ministers Plate of 2000 Rs. P. P. with two hundred Rupees entrance.—8st. 7lbs. free for all Arabs.—3 Miles Heats.

2*nd Race*.—The Sixth Cavalry Cup, 1000 Rs. with an entrance of 200 Rs.—8st. 4lbs.—2 Miles Heats, Arab Horses to be entered at the Tottery tiffin for the 2nd day's running.

3*rd Race*.—A Plate of 500 Rs. and 100 Rs. entrance free for all Arabs, weight for age and Inches—Heats 1¼ Mile and a distance.

4*th Race*.—A Hack Plate of 200 Rs. from the Fund and 100 Rs. entrance—Heats 1¼ Mile and a distance—10st. 7lbs—winner to be sold if challenged for 800 Rupees, gentlemen riders no horse to Sart that has ran for any previous Plate, Cup or Sweepstakes during the meeting.

FOUTTH DAY.

1*st Race*.—The Balarum Cup of 1000 Rs. free for all Maiden Arabs that have never started for Plates Cup, Match, or Sweepstakes, entrance 200 Rs. 8st. 7lbs.—2 Miles Heats.

2*nd Race*.—A Plate of 800 Rs. from the Fund with 100 Rs. entrance, for all Arab Horses, Heats two and half miles—8st. 7lbs.

3*rd Race*.—

FIFTH DAY.

1*st Race*.—A Sweepstakes of 1000 Rs. P. P. for all colts having a colts tooth in his head in the 1st July 1839, carrying 9st. 4lbs. one two Mile Heat, to be closed on the 15th July Certificate to be signed by two gentlemen.

2*nd Race*.—A Galloway Plate of 13 3 and under 400 Rupees from the Fund and 100 Rs. entrance 8st 4lbs. Heats once round and a distance.

3*rd Race*.—Welter for all Arabs 11st. 7lbs. 500 Rs. from the Fund and 200 Rs. entrance 1¼ Mile and a distance.

SIXTH DAY.

1*st Race*.—A Fund Handicap for all winners, except of the Hack and the Galloway Plates, 500 Rs. from Fund—2 Miles Heats.

2*nd Race*.—

3*rd Race*.—A Beaten Plate of 500 Rs. from the Fund and 150 Rs. entrance 9 Stone 2 Miles Heats.

4*th Race*.—A Hack Plate of 200 Rs. from the Fund and 100 Rupees entrance 10st. 7lbs. The winner of the last Hack Race to carry 7lbs. Extra—Heats one and a half Mile and a distance. The winner to be sold for six Hundred Rs. if challenged.

5*th Race*.—A Poney Plate of 100 Rs. from the Fund 12 3 and under 20 Rs. entrance—Catch weights once round the course.

N. B. 1st.—Mans and Geldings allowed 3 lbs.

2nd.—All disputes to be settled by the Committee whose decision shall be final.

3rd.—A Gold Mohur considered 20 Hydrabad Rupees throughout the meeting.

4th.—All Horses at the Starting Post, ready to start at the proper time to draw for the Inside the first heat.

5th.—All confederacies to be declared.

6th.—Eng horse training in the course to pay one Gold Mohur towards the repairs.

7th.—No man allowed to train on the Inside course and a donation of 10 Rs. to be made to the course for Each trial on the Inside.

8th.—All Races to be run under the management of the Committee.

Committee,
Major MCNEILL,
Major BYAM,
Capt. AMSINCK,
" BRIGGS,
" MUDIE.

J. A. LIGHT.—*Secy. to the Race Committee.*

Secundrabad 27th May 1839,

HIGH WATER TABLE 4TH JUNE, 1839.

	Morn.	Eve.
Tuesday	3 40	4 8
Wednesday	4 34	5 7
Thursday	5 29	6 11
Friday	6 48	7 19

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

May 31st	Capt. J. Smythe, 4th Rt. N. I.	from England.
" Do.	Cadet W. S. Furmeaux,	from Do.
" Do.	Vety. Surgn. J. S. Stockley,	from Do.
" Do.	Cadet T. E. Bowles,	from Do.
" Do.	Cadet T. E. Stone,	from Do.
" Do.	Asst. Surgn. T. M. Howell,	from Do.
" Do.	Cornet R. B. Moore,	from Do.
" Do.	Cadet P. M. Briggs,	from Do.
" Do.	Cadet George McKenzie,	from Do.
" Do.	Cadet James Miles,	from Do.
" Do.	Cadet F. Cureton,	from Do.
" Do.	Cadet George Thome,	from Do.
" Do.	Cadet William Ballingall, Infantry	from Do.
" Do.	Cadet Chas. Johnstone, Infantry,	from Do.
" Do.	Cadet Alfred Williams,	from Do.
" Do.	Cadet William Outhwaite, Artillery,	from Do.
" Do.	Cadet C. F. Kneller, Infantry	from Do.
" Do.	Asst. Surgn. Alex. Campbell,	from Do.
June 1st.	Ensign C. K. Rigby, 16th Rt.	from Karranjah.
" Do.	Cadet William Shubrick,	from London.
" Do.	Capt. Holland, Asst. D. Qr. Mr. Genl.	from Mhableshwur.
" Do.	Suptg. Surgn. James McAdam,	from Do.
" Do.	Capt. C. Richards, 8th N. I.	from Balmier.
" 2d.	Cadet Joseph Pyke,	from England.
" Do.	Cadet Wheatstone,	from Do.
" Do.	Cadet E. E. Maston,	from Do.
" Do.	Asst. Surgn. W. F. Babington,	from Do.
" 3d.	Cadet W. G. Geale, Infantry,	from St. Helena.
" Do.	Cadet E. S. Wiblack, Do.	from England.

DEPARTURES.

June 1st.	Ensign Rigby. 16th Rt. N. I.	to Karranjah.
" Do.	Lieut. B. Kendale, Bengal European Regt.	
" Do.	Asst. Surgn. A. Durham, Brig Palinurus,	to Karrachee.
" Do.	Major C. Cathcart, 10th Rt. N. I.	to Poonah.
" Do.	Ensign J. D. Stewart, 21st Regt. N. I.	to Poonah.
" 3d.	Lieut. W. G. Wheatley, 4th Regt. N. I.	to Decan.
" Do.	Asst. Surgn. Davidson, Naval Service,	to Persian Gulph.
" Do.	Lieut. Stather, Grenadier Regt.	to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.

At St. Mary's Church Poona, on Saturday the 1st June by the Revd. Ed. Mainwaring Captain Henry C. Teasdale, 25th Regiment N. I. to Jessie Eliza only daughter of the late Colonel Charles Whitehill 10th Regt. N. I.

BIRTH.

At Calcutta 18th May, the lady of Lieut. Montrieu I. N. of a Son.

DEATH.

At Bombay on the 24th Instant, David H. Gibb, Esq. Merchant, Son of John James Gibb Esq. of Glasgow.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

June 2d. Ship Earl of Balcarras, J. Vaux, Master, from London 21st February.

Do. 3d. Ship Triumph, Thomas Green, Master, from London, Portsmouth, 19th Dec. 1838, Plymouth, 1st January, Madeira, 27th January, and Cape 19th April 1839.

DEPARTURES.

June 1st. The East India Company's Surveying Brig Palinurus, Lieut. Sheppard, Commanding, to Kurachee.

Do. 2d. Ship Cestrian, Thos. Armstrong, Master, to Colombo.

Passenger—Mr. Studart.

Do. 3d. Her Majesty's Ship Volage, H. Smith, Esq. Capt. to Trincomallie.

Do. Do. Her Majesty's Sloop of War Cruizer, R. H. King, Esq. Capt. to Sea.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Sailing Vessel	Superintendent I. N.	Aden*	20th June
A Steamer	Do.	{ Persian / Gulf	4th July
Boyne	D. & M. Pestonjee & Co	London	2nd do.
Javerna	Remington & Co	do.	5th do.
Ann Chrichton	MacVicar Burn & Co	Liverpool	1st do.
La Navarin	Jefferies & Co	{ Persian / Gulf	1st do.
Competent	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Liverpool	5th do.
Wave	Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee	{ Bushire and Kaurack	Quick desp.
Euphrates	Dirom Carter & Co	Madras	1st June
Ann	Do.	China	quick desp.
Maria	McVicar Burn & Co.		
Calcondra	Framjee Cawasjee Esq.		
Packet Boat Bombelais	Tho's Jeffries & Co	Bordeaux	early desp.
Monarch	W. Nicol & Co	Clyde	ditto.
William	Skinner & Co		
Wm. Sharples	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	Quick desp.
Manchester	W. Nicol and Co	Ditto	ditto.
Albyn	Ritchie, Steuart & Co	Ditto	ditto.
Ann	W. Nicol & Co		
T. Worthington	Grey and Co		
British Merchant	Edmond Bibby & Co.	Liverpool	
Thomas Coutts	B. & A. Hormasjee		
Prince George	Grey & Co	London	10th June.
Surrey	D. & M. Pestonjee		
Earl of Balcarras	Remington & Co		
Triumph	Do.		

* Where a Steamer will be in readiness to Convey a Mail to Suez.

H. C. Vessels.—Steamer Semiramis, Receiving Ship Hastings, Surveying Schooner Royal Tiger, Cutter Maldiva, Pilot Brig Orissa, & Shannon.

Country Vessels.—Brig Tauze Lord Castlereagh, Cambridge, Brigs Mahmoodey, Grab Ship Dowlut Savoy, Benares, Allialvie, Helen, Castle Huntly, Brig Grab Caudry, Grab Brig Mayaram Dyaram, Patamber Savoy, Jeune Antoinette, Suttan, Earl of Cl

highest, branches of Medical Science, with much credit, is soon expected at Delhi, to do duty under the Civil Surgeon.

We sincerely hope, and we cannot doubt that the gentlemen of the station who desire the advancement of the Natives in European education will receive this young man in a manner due to his acquirements. He is certainly entitled to every consideration commonly shewn to respectable Munshees and persons of learning among his countrymen.

Medical students having passed through the Hindoo College before they commence their professional studies, are on entering the Service, the most highly educated class of Natives that any of our seminaries have yet produced; we regret to see them called Native Doctors in the General Orders of Government, a term which confounds persons qualified to be enlightened practitioners with the poor unlettered Compounders engaged in the Hospitals of this country.

We can speak with more confidence of this class of Natives as it has been our lot to come sometimes in contact with them and we must say that in intelligence and desire of acquiring useful knowledge, we have found them equal to our own countrymen.

RUNJEET SING.—We have news from most authentic sources, that Runjeet has lost all power of speech, and that his limbs are become stiff through dropsy. His death is hourly expected. If he gets over this *we* shall certainly give him up, and spread no more reports concerning him.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER.---MAY 20.

From letters received from Commercolly of date 13th instant, we learn that at ten minutes before ten o'clock in the morning of Saturday, the 10th ultimo, a severe shock of Earthquake was felt at that station, which, in the words of one writer, "shook the house as if the whole building would have fallen about our ears." He then coutinues---"every one here has been crying out for rain for a long time past, their wishes appear, however, to have been at last complied with, for we are at present favored *daily* with heavy showers, and the sowings are nearly completed. I fear there will not be much Indigo this year—though it is scarcely fair to make any guess on that point at present. As for silk, there is nothing doing here---but of sickness there is plenty, people are dying here by the dozens. I hope this state of affairs will not long continue.

The following is an extract from a letter of a correspondent near Benares, dated 5th instant, concerning the prospects of sugar growers in that district:---

"From the healthy appearance of the cane this year, and the large tracts of land sown, there is I think every prospect of there being a plentiful supply of sugar next year." We congratulate the sugar growers on the fine prospects in that district.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 14 *of* 1839.

OUR GOVERNOR OF THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Para. 1. You are a ware of the anxiety we have long entertained that the whole of the Departments of Building, Surveying, and Road and Canal making and repairing, should be confided to Officers of the Corps of Engineers.

2. Upon a review of the present state of these Departments, we find that notwithstanding the full employment of the Officers of Engineers at your Presidency upon duties belonging to their profession, there still 26 Officers not of that branch who are employed upon similar duties.

3. The Establishment of Engineers at your Presidency is 60, with the addition at present at 12 Supernumeraries. These added to the Officers of other Arms employed as Engineers from an aggregate at your Presidency of 98 Officers.

4. We have now to announce to you our Resolution to raise the fixed Establishment of Engineers at your Presidency from 60 to 87, composed of three Battlaions, each of the following Establishment, viz.

1	Colonel.
1	Lieutenant Colonel.
2	Majors.
6	Captains.
12	1st Lieutenants.
7	2d do.
29	

5. This augmentation will still leave 11 of the 26 appointments abovementioned to be filled by Officers not of the Engineers---some of these are temporary in their nature, and we would hope that on their cessation and by careful attention to the employment of the Engineers, you will be relieved in a short period from the necessity of confiding such duties to Officers, who have not been specially educated for this branch of the Service.

6. There are now eleven Supernumeraries to the Corps of Engineers at the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. The whole of these are to have the option of being transferred to Bengal, ranking with the Supernumeraries at your Presidency according to their rank at Addiscombe as shewn in the enclosed List. The option of transfer is to be given in order of Seniority at each Presidency from the highest to the lowest.

7. The augmentation is to have effect from the date of its announcement in General Orders.

8. The above augmentation will suffice to bring upon the Establishment all the present Supernumeraries at the three Presidencies, and also two Cadets who are on the eve of completing their studies at Chatham.

We are, &c.

London, 20*th March*, 1839.

List of the present Supernumeraries of Engineers in the order in which they passed at Addiscombe.

Joseph Davey Cunningham	Bengal.
Thomas Henry Sale,	Do.
Alexander Cuninghan	Do.
John Leigh Doyle Sturt,	Do.
Norman Chester Macleod,	Do.
James Spens,	Do.
William Jones,	Do.
Charles Lewis Spitta,	Do.
Stephen Pott.	Do.
Frederick Pollock,	Madras.
George Chancellor Collyer,	Do.
Charles Cornwallis Johnston,	Do.
John Hill,	Bombay.
Henry Wood,	Do.
Robert Pigou,	Bengal.
James Henry Burke,	Bombay.
James Sutherland Broadfoot,	Bengal.
Charles Becher Young,	Bengal.
Peregrine Madgwick Francis,	Madras.
Richard Strachey,	Bombay.
George Macleod,	Do.
Richard Baird Smith,	Madras.
William Frederick Marriott,	Bombay.
Alexander David Turnbull,	Bengal.
Alfred George Goodwyn,	Do.

(Sd.) PHILIP MELVILL,
Secy. Mily. Dept.

East India House, 20*th March*, 1839.

The Governments of Fort Saint George and Bombay are requested to give the supernumeraries of the Corps of Engineers at those Presidencies, the option of being transferred to Bengal on the terms stated in the 6th paragraph of the Hon'ble Court's despath, and to report to the Supreme Government the names of these Officers who may wish to avail themselves of it.

The augmentation will have effect from this date.

No. 78 of 1839—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment:

Captain E. T. Milner, of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry to Officiate as an additional 2d Assistant Military Auditor General, during Major General MacGregor's absence, or until further orders.

WM. CASEMENT, M. G.
Secy. to the Govt. of India Mily. Dept.

We congratulate the Officers of that distiuguished Corps, the Bengal Engineers, on the augmentation which has been authorized by the Court of Directors, as published in Government Orders of the 20th. The result will be the promotion of Captains to Majorities, to Captain Swetenham inclusive—and of 1st Lieutenants to Captains, to 1st Lieutenant W. M. Smyth—and of 2d Lieutenant W. Jones, the standing of that Officer on the General List preventing the chance of his supercession by the option given to Madras and Bombay supernumeraries of being appointed to the Bengal Presidency..—*May* 22.

ENGLISHMAN.—MAY 22.

STEAM COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.—It is well known that, throughout the whole of the agitation of this measure, there has been one single purpose kept in view at Calcutta, viz., the establishment of a communication to the three presidencies under arrangements, whereby each should enjoy as much advantage as possible without special favor to either; and such has been the object of the parties at home, who are now strenuously exerting themselves to bring the measure to bear, and who have for that purpose appealed to the people of India for support. Calcutta has answered the call, Madras is following her lead, Bombay is asleep, and Agra waits till Bombay awakes.

This is the present position of affairs in India. At home, however, there is a proposition made which may perhaps rouse Bombay from her slumbers, and induce our worthy friends there and at Agra to wish that they had been a *leetle* less alive to their own local wants, and paid a *leetle* more deference to those of INDIA.

——The proposition, which emanates from THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL, and is made to Mr. Curtis is as follows—namely, that the Company to be formed by him shall open a communication between Calcutta and Suez, and that the East India Company shall join on to that communication between Bombay to Aden, by means of Government vessels. What reply Mr. Curtis' committee may have made to this proposition we know not? but mos assuredly if there is any one thing more than another calculated to induce them to adopt it, it is a total want of support from Bombay and those places, like the North West Provinces, whose line of communication runs through Bombay rather than Calcutta.

BENGAL HURKARU.—MAY 27.

OPIUM QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR,—I have read with some surprize the arguments which are been advanced by you and your cotemporary of the *Englishman* regarding the asserted right of the British Government to repudiate the pledge given to the Opium holders by Her Majesty's representative at Canton. The question is important on both public and private grounds, and I propose to discuss it, as one involving the relative duties of the Sovereign and he subject, so far as the Government and the Opium dealers are concerned, and as one of national right, as relates to the question of indemnity between the countries.

I shall commence by endeavouring to meet a difficulty, to which you have alluded, though you state that you are not prepared to go the whole length of the party by whom the objection will be urged; that objection is to the Opium trade itself, "from its deteriorating effects on the moral character of the consumers," and consequent want of sympathy for the losses of those, by whom it was conducted. The poets reigned a golden and and a silver Age, but there is no fiction in describing this as the Age of cant and humbug, as an Age in which many thrive it who make piety a profit and godliness a great gain;" whose cry is loud, if clam reavails their interest but who blanch from all attempts by which rank or riches are likely to have their pleasures or profits impaired. Numbers will be found to anathemize our Calcutta merchants for the crime of purchasing Opium, manufactured by their own Government, and selling it to the Chinese, with the notorious connivance of the Provincial authorities at Canton. The walls of St. Stephen's shall ring with the epithets, Smuggler, and Poisoner, applied to men who have assisted this Government in reaping an enormous revenue. The Legislature shall be called on to place these men out of the pale of protection, for trading in an article supplied to them by this Government for the very purpose of that trade, yet what shall rouse that, sanctified Legislature into ire against the the Halls called Clubs, the Gin shops called Palace, the Brothels called Saloons all of which exist in our moral England? Legislative enactment touches them not, for they administer to the pleasures, or enhance the profits of those classes, to whom rank gives influence, or who by wealth have acquired power.

I feel assured that it is from this species of cant the claims of the Opium dealers are most likely to suffer, while it must be difficult to stem it, fostered and augmented as it will be by the British and Indian Governments, who will alledge the unworthiness of the objects as the excuse for withholding the compensation. If this manœuvre is resorted to, it should be met by a firm and clear exposition of the merits of the case, and the relative position of the parties

It can be shewn from the 39th, 31st and 32nd sections of the late Indian Act, 3rd and 4th Will, 4th c 85, that the Board of Control have the fullest knowledge of, and power over, all the Acts and Regulation of the Court of Directors and Indian Governments, and the etore, the Board is fixed with having sanctioned whatever it permits to remain unrepeared. This responsibility a so extends to the Queen's Government, for a Cabinet Minister presides at the head of the Board. The Parliament have likewise similar controlling powers at its means of knowledge, for by the 51st section, their right is preserved to legislate for India, and all the Laws and Regulation which may be enacted in this country are directed to be laid on their table.

This, Sir, establishes sufficiently for my argument, that species of direct pricity subsisting between the British Parliament the English Cabinet, and the Indian Government, that if the latter could not reject a claim by an Opium trader on the sale ground of the illegality of the trade, the two former would be equally precluded from putting forward a similar object on. The positon of the parties is this, the Indian Government have created, and supplied the trade and prefited by it, the Parliament and Cabinet have given it their sanction, the trader has been merely the person employed, and through whose exertions this immense revenue has been obtained.

Under this state of facts, looking at the question in a moral and legal point of view, I broadly lay down, that the Parliament, the Cabinet, and the Indian Governmen, are by every principle of justice, stopped from objecting to the claims of the Opium Merchant, *on the ground of the illegality, or immorality of the trade.* Viewing it as a moral question, I ask, would it excite any thing but laughter, should we hear a man, who had supplied a highwayman with weapons, charging him 400 per cent. above their value, proceed to edify the theif with a lecture on the crime of robbery which he was enabling him to commit; but as a legal question, what is the traffic contrary to English Law which could prevent the Company from being sued or from being sued for transactions, which might arise out of the trade.

If this clears away the objection which I have classed, under the head of cant and humbug, I come next to the question of the relative duties of the Sovereign and the Subject, as applicable to this case.

The whole point turns on the proclamation of Mr. Elliott, his right to make it, and the necessity of obeying it. The 3rd and 4th, Wil, 4, ch, 93, sec. 5* enact "that it is expedient for the objects of trade and amicable intercomse with the dominions of the Emperor of China, that provision be made *for the establishment of British authority* in the said dommions;" and it proceeds to authorize the appointment of Superintendants of the trade of His Majesty's subjects. The 6th section enables the King "to give to the Superintendants, powers, and authorities, over, and in respect of the trade and commerce of His Majesty's subjects, within any part of the said dominions, and to make and issue, regulations, touching the said trade and commence, *and for the Government of his Majesty's subjects within the said dominions and to impose penalties, forfeitures and imprisonments for the breach of any such directions or regulations.*" Here by the statute, Captain Elliott had full power to issue the order which he did, and to enforce obedience to it. But the common law will carry the matter much further. The act confers on the Superintendents a power of issuing proclamations in particular cases, and therefore the whole law as to proclamations in England will be applicable to British subjects in China. The Statute I, Edw. 6th, c. 12, repealed the infamous Act of the 31, Hen, 8th, c. 8, declaring that the King's proclamations should have the force of Acts of Porliament, and therefore the notion stands, that the King cannot create an offence which was not an offence before; *ubi non est lex, ibi non est transgressio.* (Coke 75.) But says, Mr. Justice Blackstone, "though the making of laws is entirely the work of a distinct part of the legislative branch of the sovereign power, yet the manner, time, and circumstances of putting those laws in execution, must frequently be left to the discretion of the executive Magistrate And therefore his constitutions and edicts concerning these points, which we call proclamations, are binding upon the subject, where they do not either contradict the old laws or tend to establish new ones, but only enforce the execution of such laws as are already in being in *such manner as the King shall judge necessary.*" (1 Com. 270.) This is precisely the present case, the law in being was, that the Superintendent might issue directions and regulations touching the trade and *for the Government of Her Majesty's subjects.* This is what he has done, to obey was the duty of the subject, to have disobeyed what have been to incur a penalty. The right to order, the injunction to obey are distinctly defined, if the error of judgment (no matter how gross) in the order given, the consequences must fall on those who confered upon an incompetent person, the power to make orders, but not upon these who under penalties were enjoined to obey. There can be no doubt that under the authority of his Act, and his commission, that Mr. Elliott might have forbid the Opium trade altogether and imposed penalties upon, and imprisoned those who disobeyed his orders, but as he could only act according to English law, he could not confiscate the Opium, which had been previously brought to China without any breach of English law. He considered it necessary for public purposes, that it should be given up to him. As the Queen's Representative, and under the authrity with which he was vested, he made his requisition, the holders of the Opium acknowledged his authority, and surrendered their property on the terms proposed by himself, how can it then be said that the Government are not bound by his acts? If he possessed the power, which I contend he did, under the words of the Statute, the only possible objection which could be raised is to the improvidence of the Act, but no such doctrine has ever been broached either in politics or law, that a principal can annul the engagements made for him by a fully authorized agent, under the pretext that his interests have been injured. I am not attempting to argue either for or against the expediency of the superintendent's measures. I deny that their folly or wisdom have any thing to do with this question; it is not a question between the Envoy and the Sovereign, it is a question between the Sovereign and the Subject, she has enjoined obedience to her Envoy's

* Printed in the Bengal Almanac of this year, Appendix I. p. 33, 34.

orders, that obedience has been shewn, and her order that he should be obeyed will be just as binding on her to complete the terms of his agreement as a man would be bound to pay his tradesman for goods, which he had directed him to supply according to his Steward's orders.

It has, however, been urged that supposing all this to be true, the command to deliver the Opium is invalid, because it was given under duress. The constraint to which this term is applied, is of two kinds, the duress per minas or fear of loss of life or limb, or the illegal restraint of liberty. But in both cases, there must be a reasonable ground of fear, *non suspicio cujus libet rari et meticulosi, sed talis qui possit cadere in virum constantem; talis enim depotesse metus qui in se conti neal vitæ periculum, unt corporis cruciatum.* Before, therefore, the Queen's Government can avail themselves of this excuse, it must be clearly proved, that Mr. Elliott was in that situation, which would have induced any firm man to believe, that he could only preserve his life, limbs or liberty, by consenting to the delivery of the Opium. It must also be remembered, that the duress of *third* parties, unless, they be husband, wife, parent, or child, forms no excuse, and this was determined in the case of Banscombe, and standing in the reign of James the 1st. But all the cases in which duress has been held to put an end to an engagement, have arisen between the party, guilty of the act of violence, and the party on whom it was committed, and depending, therefore, on the acknowledged principle, that no man shall profit by his own wrong. The present, however, is a case of third parties, and if there was duress these third parties have sacrificed their property for the preservation of another. The more the danger, the greater was the service, and the more meritorious the act, the less is the excuse for setting up such a defence. But if there was no danger, then was there no duress, and this species of defence altogether fails. Let us suppose a man seized by and Italian banditti and carried into the mountains, from whence he writes in a banker in the next city, stating, that if he would give ten thousand scudi to to the bearer, it would save the writer's throat from bring cut, and that as he had regained his liberty the money should be repaid, let us suppose the banker admitting the messenger, that he was well aware of the captive's utility to repay him, but then he would not send the money to relieve the captive from his danger merely because he was in danger, and therefore in duress—let us suppose the throat of the captive cut, and the most eminent counsel being of opinion that the banker's law was right, what I ask would to the opinion of the world of that bauker's conduct and where is the man who will name the prize, for which he would endure the banker's feelings. I ask you, Mr. Editor, what your own feelings would have been, if you had received that requisition and solemn pledge from Mr. Elliott, it you had sent him for answer, Sir, you are in duress, and I cannot therefore legally part with a ball of Opium to relieve you, and the next morning you had heard that he and a hundred Europeans had been angled at the stake; I believe that you would have thought your property well lost had it been given to save their lives. But I have as yet only stated one side, and that not the strong side of the question. I have only put the case of the banker or the opium dealer withholding their property to save life, let me now put the real case, let us suppose the banker pays the ten thousand scudi, the captive's life is saved, his liberty is restored to him, and when asked to repay the money by which his existence has been redeemed, he replies by stating, duress I was under, and will not pay, I know not the country in which the law prevails by which such a plea would be supported, and I trust I may never know the man who would not pronounce such a defence a piece of measureless villany. I admit, Sir, that in the present instance, it is not Capt. Elliott who will refuse to pay, but only the State who employed him, but the morality is the same—if there was duress—if there was danger, then have individuals depending on the pledge of a British official, sacrificed their property to save the life of that official, and the lives of a number of British citizens, and the country should redeem the pledge on which that sacrifice of property was made. But if there was no duress, the question returns to the simple point, that the authorized Agent of the country has issued an order, which he was competent to issue, and which every British subject was bound to obey.

The last point, which is the right of England to demand reparation from China, hardly requires an observation. But the demand must not be limited to mere apology for the insult offered to our representative. The mudacious Maudarins may be easily frightened into such a concession, and with as easily keep the Emperor and the people in utter ignorance of their submission. The only effectual and notorious reparation will be to exact from them, the full value of the property of which they possessed themselves by a breach of all national law, and by committing a national insult, as long as they can keep that, they have will believe, that they have made any reparation for their conduct, or that they ought to have the least respect for your power; nay, so far from it, they will heartily despise the folly which may induce you to put up with the loss of your money, and accept in its stead the untruths which the Mandarins may coin. I admit that the Chinese are fully entitled to seize any smuggled goods wherever they could find them, and if the laws of their country authorized it to inflict even the punishment of death on the detected smuggler. But this is distinct from the question of imprisoning the official Representative of the British Empire and threatening his life when he had been guilty of no offence and if some letters are correct even this is nothing to the outrages perpetrated on the person of the second Superintendent, Mr. Johnson. The barbarian poltroons had not the courage to attack the vessels at Lintin, and, therefore, they seized helpless individuals, and are guilty of a personal outrage and national insult to achieve an act, which they had a right to perform, which they had not courage to attempt. I feel convinced that the whole of this violence has been occasioned by the commendable policy of Mr. Elliot in disclaiming the Opium trade and endeavouring to suppress it. The moment they saw it abandoned by the ruling authority, they feared that authority no longer, and they attributed his measures to pusillanimity. Impressed with the notion that he has afraid of them, and knowing he was the first man there, it became a matter of policy to seize his person and threaten his life. It is puerile in the extreme not to accommodate yourself to the people with whom you have to deal. Who would give a lecture to a Mechanic's Institution in the language in which he would write a paper for the Royal or Antiquarian Societies, or address to a convention of the arguments he would employ in a Congress. How vain would it be to point out to the Chinese, that they had sinned against Vattle, Bynkershock, and Wicquefort, that even the admirable works of Story and Wheaton, though both American republicans, would unquestionably condemn them it would be absurd to reason, with men who are not sufficiently advanced in civilization to reason with you, you must meet them on their own ground. They understand no national rights, to them it is a science unknown, but they do understand how to bully, and therefore, when they seize your national representative and a hundred of your citizens, and threaten to strangle them, unless they compel others to give up two millions of property, you should canopy Canton with your congreves and shrapnells until the last pice of the plunder is disgorged. If this be not done, look well to your Indian possessions, those which are separate from them by Barmah and Nepaul, will be the first to feel the effects of your policy. These States have been long disposed for resistance, and if Canton does not turn or pay tribute, the impunity which it enjoys may encourage the Napaulese from the North and the Barmese from the South, to impose that fate on the metropolis of British India.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.
NOMEN.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—MAY 24.

H. M's. 54th FOOT.—The Left Wing of H. M. 54th Foot arrived at the Presidency after a warm march from Trichinopoly on Tuesday morning.

MADRAS HERALD.---MAY 25.

The Idolatry Question.—Despatch of the Directors.—The kindness of a friend has furnished us with the following important despatch from the Directors to the Governor General relative to the resignation of Sir Peregrine Maitland.

Copy of a DESPATCH, *dated* 8*th August*, 1838, *relating to the* WITHDRAWAL OF INTERFERENCE *with the* RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES *of the* NATIVES *of* INDIA.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

(No. 9 of 1838.)

"Our Governor-General of India in Council,
London, 8th August, 1838.

"1. Our Chairman had laid before us a letter, which has been addressed to him by Sir Peregrine Maitland, dated 1st February last, tendering his resignation of the office of Commander-in-Chief at Madras, *upon the ground of our despatch* to you in the revenue department, *dated the* 18*th October last*, in which we committed to the *discretion* of your Government, *as indeed we had previously done* in our despatches of the 20th February, 1833, and 22d February, 1837. No. 4, the settlement of all questions affecting the religion of the natives of India.

"2. We transmit a copy of Sir Peregrine Maitland's letter for your information, and, in so doing, we think it necessary to state that he *is mistaken* in assuming that it is *our desire to depart from our orders*, under the date of 20th February, 1833. Our object in addressing you in October last was to secure you the unfettered exercise of the powers and instructions which we deliberately conveyed to you in our despatch of the 20th February, 1833, by checking proceedings on the part of the subordinate governments, which, however well intended, were calculated to *embarass the free exercise of your judgment* on the importnt and difficult questions which we had confided to your decision. So far, indeed, from having any desire to continue the practices *against* which Sir Peregrine Maitland remonstrates, we concluded our despatch of the 22d February, 1837, in the following terms:—'But it is *desirable* that no *unnecessary delay* should take place in bringing forward the *whole* subject fully and *intelligibly, in all its bearings* on the *financial* interests, on the political obligations, and on the moral character of our Government.'

"3. In the same spirit we have again to express our anxious desire that you should accomplish with as little delay as may be practicable, the arrangements which we believe to be already in progress for abolishing the pilgrim-tax, and for discontinuing the connection of the Government with the management of all funds which may be assigned for the support of religious institutions in India. We more particularly desire that the management of all temples and other places of religious resort, together with the revenues derived therefrom, be resigned into the hands of the natives; and that the interference of the public authorities in the religious ceremonies of the people be regulated by the instructions conveyed in the 62d *paragraph* of our despatch of 20th February, 1833.

"4. In carrying these instructions into effect, we cannot doubt that you will bear in mind the inconveniences which have been experienced at Madras, from the construction which was put upon the general order of 26th July 1836.

"5. That order very properly prohibited troops, employed in preserving order at religious festivals, from taking any part in the procession or ceremonies. We think that the attendance of musicians, for the purpose of taking part in the ceremonials of any religion whatever, should be strictly voluntary; but we do not intend that any alteration should be made in the practice which has hitherto regulated the appointment of escorts to natives of rank on their way to place of religious worship, as in that case it must be *self-evident* that the honour is done so the individual, and not to the occasion.

"6. We further desire that you will make such arrangements as may appear to you to be necessary for relieving all our servants, whether Christians, Mahomedans, or Hindoos, from the compulsory performance of any acts which *you may consider* to be *justly* liable to objections on the ground of religious scruples,—We are, &c.

(Signed) "J. L. LUSHINGTON.
"R. JENKINS.

CEYLON HERALD.—MAY 17.

THE Barque *Allison*, E. Daviot, master, from Bombay the 20th ult. arrived yesterday—Passengers, J. Swan Esq., and J. L. Kier Esq., Merchants.

The *Osprey*, Quinton, master, left the roads for Calpenty n yesterday.

WE are given to understand that yesterday's Kandy mail brought instructions from Major-General Sir Robert Arbuthnot for H. M. Troop S. *Jupiter* to proceed without loss of time to Bombay, and to report her arrival there to His Excellency Sir Frederick Maitland, the Naval Commander-in-chief; or in his absence to the Right Honorable the Governor of Bombay.

It would seem by the arrangement that the fate of H. M. 61st Regement is at last settled—by their remaining in the Island for a somewhat longer term than was originally intended. The aspect of affairs in the Persian Gulf, we are inclined to suppose, is the cause of the detention of *this* gallant corps.

THE first attempt *at* a Sale of Government Cinnamon Gardens took place at Morottoo on Tuesday last, and the result was precisely what we had anticipated—The upset price varied considerably, the low marshy patches with little Cinnamon upon them being valued as low as £5 per acre and the best parts of the garden as high as £45 per acre--We certainly consider the latter valution high, but it is our decided conviction that it was not the high upset price, but the culpable silence of the government as to their intentions relative to that most oppressive tax, the Cinnamon duty, that prevented the affluence of purchasers--While plantations are daily being formed in Java and on the Malabar Coast where there is little or no export duty, any man who would invest property to a large extent in the Cinnamon gardens of Ceylon must be regarded as next to insane.

Inded we doubt whether it has ever been the serious intention of the government to sell the gardens at all--That orders have been sent out from home that the gardens should be sold we can readily believe, but we are equally convinced that it has been the intention of our authorities here to retain the Gardens as a little pet monopoly, though, all the while affecting unconditional compliance with orders from home--Either this must have been the case or we must say that their present policy is more like that of the ingenuous youth who killed the Goose that lay the golden eggs, than the conduct of thinking men answerable for the destinies of the Island entrusted to the tender mercies of their sway.

If it be seriously the wish of the Government to sell the Cinnamon gardens, they know well that they can easily effect their object by simply notifying their intention to effect a reduction in the present enormous rate of export duty--Let it be gradual--so gradual that the operation will neither injure the revenue here, nor effect the sale of the heavy stock in London, and the certainty of reduction would very shortly have the effect of inducing British capitalists to invest their money in what might then be considered as at once a lucrative and safe speculation.

Nothing we would remark by the way, could be easier to effect than what we propose if the Government were really sincere in their professions--Let them give notice at one and the same time of a reduction in duty and an advance in the upset price to the same extent. The revenue from Government Cinnamon would thus be as great after the reduction of the duty as under the present system, while a bonus would be offered to the private cultivator to the extent of the reduction of duty--This increased advantage to the private owner of Cinnamon land would naturally lead to an extended production, and thus counteract to a certain extent the gradual falling off of the revenue.

Such we would suggest would be the proper course for Government to pursue with regard to the Cinnamon duty: We must however acknowledge that we have little hope that our suggestions will meet with attention, but we shall at least have with us the conviction of having spoken the truth and the certain knowledge that a day must and will come when the neglect of our timely warnings will give rise to bitter and unavailing regrets, on the part of those who now govern us, apparently without requiring the slightest assistance from the Legislative Council, which has we believe been convoked only once since the accession of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria the 1st.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received *Rodolph's* letter but cannot open our pages to a communication having no object but to ask a question of a Brother Journalist, that no way concerns the public.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 4th JUNE, 1839.

The following are the arrivals since our last publication; Ship *Earl of Balcarras*, J. Vaux Master, from London 21st Feby., Ship *Triumph*, Thomas Green Master, from London, 1st Janry.

Passengers per Earl of Balcarras.—W. F. Babington, Esq. Surgeon Joseph Pyke, Cadet W. R. Wheatstone, Cadet E. E. Marstone, Cadet A. Baine, late of the Glenelg, J. C. Budd, late of the Golconda.

Passengers per Triumph.—Capt. and Mrs. More, 24th Regt. N. I. Dr. and Mrs. Gibb, Mrs. Davies (Mr. Niblock. Mr. Scale Cadets,) Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay, Pemanundass, 2 Misses Gibb, 2 Masters Gibb, 3 Masters Davies, 2 Masters Ramsay, 4 Native Serjeants, 1 European Serjeant, 1 European Male Servant.

The following are the Passengers entered to proceed to London by the *Boyne*, which is to sail today.

Mrs. Grey and 1 child, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Bowstead and 1 child, Mrs. Bourchier and 2 children, Dr. J. Bowstead 13th Regt. N. I. Captn. W. Burnett B. E. Regt. Lieutenant Thomas R. M. Mr Fortescue, R. N. Ensign C. Grey, 8th Rt. N. I. J. Stokes Esqr. Merchant, Mr. Penn, Engineer, Honorable Lieut. Hare 7th Fusiliers, 6 Invalids from H. M. S. Wellesley, and 4 European Servants.

Sailed the H. C. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay* for Bussorah with a mail of 3,456 covers and no Passengers.

The *Volage* and *Cruizer* did not sail until yesterday morning. Some vague rumours are afloat that the Admiral, as soon as joined by them, will proceed to Canton, to vindicate the rights of her Majesty's subjects held in durance, as well as the honor of our country—both of which have been so outraged by the recent proceedings of the Chinese Government—but from what quarter these rumours have issued, or how far entitled to credit, we not have been able to ascertain. At all events they are not improbable.

It is quite uncertain by what route the mail, sent by the *Hugh Lindsay* yesterday, will be conveyed, after reaching Bussorah. Some imagine that it will proceed to Beyrout, and this we believe was originally intended, but we have some reason to think that an attempt will be made to convey it direct from Bussorah to Cairo, which has been lately recommended as the more certain and safer route, and understood to occupy not more than 25 days, with the advantage of our being sure, when at Cairo, of getting the mails pushed on without any delay, which never can be the case at Beyrout.

It will be seen from the Gazette Extraordinary of Saturday, published in our Columns, that the New Governor SIR JAMES CARNAC has been duly installed in Office and that already in part arrangements have been made for filling up his personal staff.

The Governor and his family attended Divine Service at St. Thomas' Cathedral on Sabbath last.

The appointments held by the late Mr. John Grahame viz. Deputy Post Master General, and Superintendant of the Government Gazette, have been conferred upon Mr. Crawford McLeod, whose long standing in the Service, great experience in business and eminent qualifications afford the best guarantee that he will discharge the duties of those Offices ably and well—Mr. Clarke succeeds Mr. McLeod at the Civil Auditor's Office, and we are happy to see that Dr. Brown retains his place at Government House.

The *Delhi Gazette* of 22d ultimo received yesterday, contains a variety of details from the Army, confirmatory, in nearly every particular, of all that has appeared in our two last issues on that subject, with some additional intelligence of interest. We are told that Sir John Keane would remain at Candahar a month or six weeks, that probably the Schah would be crowned there, that the fall of that city had produced a great sensation at Peshawar, where it had been celebrated by illuminations and discharges of artillery in the Sikh Camp, that at Quetta upon hearing of it the Naib, who is under the Khan of Kelat, fled to his Chief at Moostong 35 Miles from thence, whether they had sent the ir families, no doubt in anticipation that the Khan's roguery would be discovered, and summary vengeance taken for it, Moostong giving them a clear run to the westward. It is miserable to think that such a Country should be under such a rule; the following description of it is taken from a Letter in our Delhi Cotemporary.

"Captain Bean, who is endowed with civil power over the province of Shawl, has received instructions respecting the raising a Corps from the plundering tribes who infest the hills on all sides. There will be some difficulty in this, and they will be troublesome fellows at first to have any thing to do with; but there is no doubt when once subjected and made capable of appreciating our rule, that they will be a useful body of men. A correspondent says—they are the greatest rogues, vagabonds and cut throats perhaps in the universe, but what will not men do to save themselves from starvation? All our correspondents speak in raptures respecting the climate of Shawl; they say it is a most delightful, atmosphere, clear, the weather cool, and the Thermometer has not ranged beyond 75 in the tents at the hottest time of the day. One of our friends says:"—

"The mountains are bare of trees; the snow is still on the tops of some of the peaks. The wild goat and Doombah are found in those hills, but they are remarkably shy; however the Natives shoot them occasionally. Nearly every English fruits tree flourishes here in the orchards—the apricot, apple, pear, fig, plum, cherry, almond and grape are in great abundance—and on the edge of some spring or along the banks of some little stream, the willow reminds the wanderer of his home. The fields are covered with flowers of every hue. The sage, the thyme, the southernwood and the henbane grow wild on every knoll; in fact the valley of Shawl might be made one of the most delightful spots in the creation.

There are many English birds here, which recall pleasing reminiscences. The chattering ple, the rook, the wren, the linnet and the lark are all to be found in the groves and orchards; aye, and a veritable woodcock was shot the other day; only one was seen, and it is supposed that it must have been driven down from the region of snow by the late storm."

From the same source we have the following interesting picture of the Inhabitants of that Country, and of various encounters our People have had with them never before published so far as we have observed, from which it will be seen that however bad and desperate they may be, they are not without their virtues, and bravery takes the foremost place. It is impossible to read these details without a feeling of disgust at the heartless levity with which our Officers write of their encounters with these poor people and with the Beloochees, who, whether actuated by the desire of protecting their Country and independence against an invading Enemy, or only by the passion for plunder, have a right to be treated like human beings, and not to be hunted down like wolves or hung like Dogs by the Dozen, as it was vauntingly said Sir John Keane had done. The horrors of war never appeared under more disgusting colours than in the following extract,

"These Kakurs are very numerous, and live not only in the villages along the base of the hills, but in caves and holes all over the surrounding mountains; at night their fires may be seen in every direction, even on the tops of the almost inaccessible cliffs; they are a set of desperate Robbers and seem to take a pleasure in shedding blood, no person dare venture near them, with the exception of a Syed, who can travel among them with the greatest impunity; like all barbarous people, they are very superstitious, but bad as they are, they have their virtues, for I have been told by a Syed who has travelled among them, that they are very hospitable, and on his arrival at a village, they used to crowd round him and press him to take milk, bread &c. The Naib of Quetta or Nuwab as he is called, the person deputed by the Khan of Kelat to govern this Province, is the only one who can exercise any controul over them. I suspect he is in league with them, and gets his share of all the plunder, at all events he has great power over them, as was exemplified the other day

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in his causing them to restore a boy, who had been stolen from the vicinity of our Camp, and concealed by them for some days in their retreat among the hills. I trust the efforts to conciliate them, will, aided by his influence, be soon attended with success, if not, we should not submit tamely to their aggression, but make an example of him as their head. The Regiment Native Infantry have marched on from this to join their Brigade. Captain Palmer their active intelligent Commissariat Officer is I am happy to say fast recovering from his wound in the leg; but as you may not have heard of his gallant defence against a party of Belooches, I may as well relate the occurrence. It appears, that instead of riding on in front with the Staff, and allowing his Camels and stores to go to the devil, he had been in the habit of following the judicious plan, (which I am sorry to say has not been universally adopted) of staying behind, and seeing all his gram off the ground, and afterwards coming on along with the rear guard, with all his spare Camels, and picking up the gram left by all those knocked up, or abandoned on the road. I say Captain Palmer was in the act of doing this at Oostad, accompanied by Sir A. Burne's Brother, and a Havildar and eight men of the 35th N. I. when he saw a party of from 20 to 30 foot, and from 30 to 40 horsemen approaching. He immediately suspected their intentions, and drawing up his small party behind the baggage, ordered them to be ready to fire in the event of the Beloochees approaching; he then called out to the party and told them to go away, and not come near his baggage. He had scarcely spoken, when, the horsemen dismounted, and the whole party kneeling fired a volley among the Sepoys, shooting Captain Palmer through the thigh, and killing one of the men. Immediately after delivering their fire, they drew their swords and made a rush at the Sepoys, Palmer allowed them to approach close to his baggage, when he ordered his men to fire, this they did with so much effect, that ten of the Beloochees were knocked over at one volley; and they retreated carrying off six of them, and leaving four dead on the ground. During this time. Burnes was not idle, for with a crack rifle he touched them up in true Yankee style. In this case, as well as in another, I am about to relate, she Belochees have regularly caught Tartars, and both instances shew, the great advantages of having steady intelligent European Officers present, to give confidence to the Sepoys, and direct their energies, so that they may not throw away the great advantage their discipline gives them over the enemy. In these two cases, the chances are that the Sepoys, if left alone, would have thrown away their fire, at the distance of 3 or 400 yards, and been cut to pieces by the Belochees. But am forgetting to relate the second brilliant affair. Lieutenant Towgood of the 35th Native Infantry, was on the rear Guard, when he was attacked by some hundreds of them; they first as usual fired upon his party, and then drawing their swords, made a rush upon them; the Lieutenant very coolly drew up his men in line on the road; and directed them not to pull a trigger till he gave the order; when they were almost touching the muzzles of the guns, he gave the words, ready, present, when the volley told with deadly effect, and brought down the whole front rank of them; On this the whole party ran away, carrying off numbers of wounded, and leaving ten or twelve dead on the spot. I suspect these litte skirmishes are the only warlike affairs I will have to write, for by all accounts the able negociations of the envoy will leave little for the military to do."

"Since the Bombay Force has come through the pass, the Beloochees finding there is no more plunder to be had, have all betaken themselves to Dadur. Report says that not less than two thousand are congregated there, they are keeping the Troops constantly on the *qui vive*, carrying off the Camels, and daily threatening to attack the Camp. A few days ago Captain Dalzell and Lieutenant Knox of the 42d with a few Suwars went after a party of them. During their march through the Bolan Pass, the Bombay Troops were daily attacked and fired upon by the Robbers, but the European Soldiers wherever they came in contact with them, beat them in good style and killed great numbers of them. The Horse Artillery in particular used to pursue them up the hills and cut them to pieces before they had time to fire their matchlocks, Lieutenant Foster of the Artillery killed some half dozen of them with his own hand, on one occasion he bagged a brace from on horeback taking them right and left with his double barrelled gun. Our Shekawattee Foster could not have done the thing in more gallant style, than his namesake of the Bombay Artillery."

We noticed formerly that General Nott had been left behind at Quetta in command of a *Brigade* and with a general superintendance of the province of Shawl, while General Willshire his Junior Officer was given the command of a *Division*, and accompanied the Commander in Chief. With this arrangement General Nott is dissatisfied and has forwarded a complaint to the Supreme Government, after having failed in obtaining any redress from Sir John, and at first sight his case appears a hard one, in so far as it is an alleged violation of some existing rule of the service and betrays, what is supposed to be Sir John's leaning, a preference of the Queens to Company's Officers, but divesting the matter of all prejudice, it surely would be very unwise to compel the Commander in Chief of an Army on service, in selecting the officers to command divisions, to choose according to seniority, or any rule other than his own sense of the talents and fitness of the parties, of which he alone ought to be the judge. Neither officer may have seen any service, or the one may and the other may not, and yet the commander in chief may have a perfect conviction that the one is a fitter man for his purpose than the other, though others may think differently—To trammel his right of choice by any rules, such as those contended for by General Nott, is utterly to emasculate and destroy his power and usefulness, and in this view we trust the officers of the Indian Army will view the question, laying prejudice aside and considering how, if placed in Sir John's position, they would like *nolens volens* to have men forced upon them, in whom they could not confide. It is to be regretted that any thing should have occurred of so unpleasant a nature, in the case of an old and meritorious officer as General Nott is described to be, but there appears to us no cause whatever to blame Sir John Keane.

Since writing the foregoing, we have been favoured with the following Extract from a private letter dated Kurachee 19th May last, which throws some light upon the movements and positions of the leading Personages arrayed against us, in the present struggle.

"Two Cossids reached this place yesterday from Kelat, having been eleven days on the road with native letters to certain merchants of that city, who are here on their way up from Bombay with an investment of cloths. These letters state that the British army arrived before Khandahar on the 12th day of the Mahomedan month Saffur, corresponding with the 26th of April. The Chief Koondal Khan, with one hundred of his followers, fled precipitately to Cabool, leaving his two Brothers Ruheemdil and Mihrdil Khan together with the whole garrison of Kandahar, to come over to Shah Shoojah ool Moolk, which they had previously expressed their determination of doing. Dost-Mahommed is said to be at Bokkara and Mehraub Khan of Kelat at Khandahar, with the British army. This is important intelligence, and Iam inclined to think will prove to be correct. No letters have been received from the army since they entered the Bolan Pass.

The *Delhi Gazette*, upon the faith of information derived from authentic sources, states, that Runjeet Sing has lost all power of speech, that his limbs are become stiff thro' Dropsy, and that his death is hourly expected. The Editor vows, if he recovers this time, never to send forth another report respecting him. The United Service Gazette of Madras, upon authority of the Englishman, states that he died at Lahore on the 29th ultimo.

Among our Madras extracts will be found a Despatch from the Court of Directors, relative to the case of Sir Peregrine Maitland, which we would recommend to the study of those, who take an interest in the matter of idolatrous practices, a matter in which we confess we take no interest whatever, beyond this, that we should like to see no mans religion interfered with, nor any idolatrous practice countenanced, beyond what is necessary to secure the public peace.

The following facetious letter from our corespondent *Delta* appears to have had bad luck on the road, or to have made some sadly perverse circuit, otherwise it ought to have been with us a month ago—At this distance of time we doubt if it would be safe to recommend to any of our Commercial friends the speculation in knockers &c. that he suggests in his letter, but the public shall have the opportunity of judging, and with this view, as well as to enlighten it on many points, of great interest that are here admirably touched, we have taken the earliest opportunity of placing the letter in our Columns, and we hope that our correspondent will not fail to favor us with others in the same vein,

Tatta, April 25th 1839.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—The Indus has commenced to rise in a very earnest, abrupt, and rude manner; altho' a most noble river, it cannot for a moment be compared with the Thames, or even the single River Kennett. The former up to the junction of the latter at Reading in Berkshire, is hard upon a hundred miles from the Sea, and is navigable for Coal Barges, without a single obstruction except the Locks, which inded cease to be so, when the gates are opened. In Eastern Countries, Size and Royalty are generally associated. The Indus at Tattah has its Majesty and Breadth utterly destroyed by vile democratic Sand Shoals, which hide their dirty slimy heads, under only a few inches of muddy water, and therefore observable to the most careless looker on. Knowing therefore the great advantages of the Indus, politically as well as commercially, I could not help exclaiming aloud—Would to God it was the Thames!—and not the Indus!!—I cannot dismiss this interesting subject before I have recorded what appears to me a most extraordinary Phenomenon. The tide, you must know, comes to about 25 miles below Tattah, and then turns, like the Thames at Teddington, (hence the name Tide-and-turn) the whole of this distance from the Sea, the centre of the River is considerably higher than either side in fact, arched like a garden walk. I can only attribute this to arise from the greater column of fresh water, resisting the approach of the Sea, and being lighter, is ridged and crammed in a heap in the centre. I know no other way to account for it.

If some of the Bombay Banians would do a little gentle force to their feelings, and attempt to turn an honest penny, I have not the least doubt they would treeble their outlays, provided they brought up the required articles. In the first place, we want a variety of Vegetable seeds—for though we have Roast Lamb and Roast Ducks, and Boiled Mutton, we have neither, Salad, Peas nor cauliflowers, articles indispensable for the comforts of Soldiers in the field; a good supply of Vegetable Seeds, in well corked Bottles, would sell well. Were Boat loads of Norway deal planks for Rafters; Slates, Bricks, Tiles, and Lime, with other materials for building sent, all under the charge of two or three score of Irish labourers, I am certain they would fetch an excellent and extensive sale. Common Windows with glass Jil mils. Hinges Screws, Nails, of sorts—Knockers, Scrapers, and plain brass plates, would also sell well—in fact everything is required that at all bears upon the comforts of civilization. The Vine grows luxuriantly, as well as Barley, but the Natives whose faculties are steeped in the depths of ignorance, understand nothing at all about making the one into Wine, nor the other into Beer, consequently, we are obliged to draw these supplies from Bombay, as well as Cheroots; all which would sell well, especially the two last, the consumption of which, somehow or other, is very considerable. The Native Huts are built of Earth and water, made into a paste and hardened by Solar influence; the roofs are flat and very slight, a certain proof they never have snow in this country, or if they do, the fall is trifling. We are all very busy Hutting ourselves, and the plan I have adopted, has been followed by the whole Station: doing me the honor, I believe, to call them by my name. I took the idea from the aborigines of Southern Africa, it is simply a concave room, and looks like a Brobdignag Beehive: the walls are made of mud, of that consistency, that the dome will not fall in before it becomes sufficiently hardened by fire, a fire is lighted inside and every apperture carefully closed; after 48 hours baking, it becomes red as a Brick, and from a preparation of lead being rubbed over the exterior, a vitrified coating is given, which entirely excludes all moisture. We look like an Apiary of Giants. Water is scarce, but I have no doubt in the least, that if carefully bored sufficiently deep, we shall be sure to find it. A Fish Cart would answer I am confident, from Kurachee to this: and by making a contract with Government to carry the mail, the expenses would be trivial. Two Fish Carts say, if stoutly made, would sell well. Turkeys, Guinea Fowls and Geese are rather scarce at present, and it is on such occasions we are apt to mourn for the departed joys of bygone days at home—Norfolk Turkeys hung in Epping Sausages, Dorking Fowls stewed in Mushrooms! cum multis aliis, suggest themselves on the moment, therefore I hope, my dear Mr. Editor, you will assist to prevent our wasting away from actual starvation by giving public notice of our wants.

Our March from Kurachee was little varied by incidents worthy of note: but the thrilling sensation tingling to my extremities can only be felt, not described, when I reflected that on this very ground, Alexander walked! I saw with reverted eye in that distant age the Genius of Alexander directing his Grecian Admiral. We found the country flat and open, excepting in those places where it was Hilly, and Jungly. The Soil was principally composed of minute particles of mica, and the pulverised atoms of granite Limestone.

Vegetation is very meagre: The Baubul tree, Tumarick, Prickly Pear, appear the most conspicuous. The wild Caper Tree (Capporis Condimenta of Linneus) is growing in great perfection, and affords a supply for all the messes where Boiled mutton is in use.

The Birds principally observed were Kites, our old friends the Cranes, Water-wagtails, and a new species of Wild Sparrow, differing from the House or Domestic Sparrow, by the Pinion feathers being all absent.

The Principal animals were Buffaloes who appeared as fond of mud and water as those in India: they are very powerful, but very slow. The bullocks are scarce, but as we eat a great many every week, they *must* increase. Tattoos, Camels, or more properly speaking Dromedaries, Jackalls, Dogs, Rats, Mice and Cats, are all indigenous. Strange to say, the Sindians call Cats as we do, "Pussy;" does not this lead one to suppose, we originally came from the East?

As a very erroneous ideas seem to be entertained in Bombay concerning the eligibility or ineligibility of this place as Head Quarters for the force, I think it is as well these impressions should at once be removed. In the very favourable view I have taken of it, I am, I am proud to say, supported, and borne out, by my most respected, and worthy Commander. The greatest drawback is the absence of Fresh fish, but directly the fish Carts are laid upon the road, this difficulty will be overcome. Elevated and open we catch every Breeze that comes out of the heavens; our first cantonment was on the low ground, but one night's heavy rain, completely inundated the Camp, and floated us to a higher elevation, close to where we now are: the waters sank as rapidly as they rose, and left us high and dry: we removed out of all fear of further inundations.

A Report has arrived that the advanced portion of the Army with the Shah, has suffered a total rout, with but trifling loss to the Affghans: those British officers who were not slain in the melee, have had the option of either Death, or turning Mahometan, the alternative was painful but, in several instances was, unhesitatingly adopted, however cutting and lacerating it must have been to the feelings. This nevertheless wants confirmation.

I have &c.
DELTA,

The Madras Papers furnish us with Cape news to the 29th March, the most interesting portion of which relates to a desperate conflict that had taken place between Dingaen and the Emigrants of Port Natal, the latter with 450 men beating 7000 Zoolas, Killing 3000 and carrying off 5000 head of cattle, with a loss as is said of *five* killed. This must be grossly exaggerated, as the same time it is very well known that one of these Dutchman on horseback considers himself more than a match and will have no scruples to attack single handed 20 Zoolas, and such conflicts are frequent, the unit usually putting his foes to flight. Another interesting portion of Corps intelligence is, that Dingaen has made over to the Emigrants in perpetuity the Place called Port Natal and territory adjoining. The Emigrants say that if the British Government interferes with them they will abandon the Place and go farther into the interior, their an imosity appearing to be still as strong and inveterate as ever. A curious question might be raised how far, under the circumstances, the British Government is entitled to exercise any Sovereignity over this territory, or to subject these Boers to the operation of English law, but leaving that alone, the sufferings and hardships that these poor people have gone through and the unconquerable obstinacy of the Dutch Character ought to weigh with the Government, not to use the law of Force against them, but rather to leave them alone, since they so desire it, to enjoy the territory they have won by their bravery, in the way most to their liking.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

The *Athenæum* states, that, of the £100,000 left by the late Michael Angelo Taylor, Esq., to endow a College of Languages at Oxford, £30,000 has already passed into the hands of the lawyers; and that "the crows have not yet done with the carcase."

THE LATE C. HAMMOND, ESQ.—A very large sum is about to be divided among the principal religious institutions, bequeathed by the will of the late C. Hammond, Esq., who recently died at his house near Hackney, aged 85. The deceased gentleman has left the immense fortune of 150,000*l*., accumulated in trade as a cheesemonger in Eastcheap, and subsequently as a shipowner; the bulk of which he has directed to be distributed in the way we have stated. Mr. Hammond had no very near relatives; and those few persons who were of kin to him were in the humbler walks of life; to these he has bequeathed legacies varying from 2000*l*., to his man servant he has left 1000*l*.; and to his two women servants 600*l*. and 300*l*. Mr. Hammond came to London a very poor lad, entered the service of a cheesemonger in Eastcheap, who was so satisfied with his integrity that he declined business in his favour, and presented him with the outstanding debts (about 400*l*.). He soon after became security for a party, and lost all he possessed. A benevolent Quaker gentleman became interested in his favour, and lent him 1000*l*. to be repaid as his returns might enable him. Anxious to emancipate himself from debt, he toiled early and late, and debarred himself from common comforts; and the habits of frugality and industry thus acquired he retained through after life. Mr. Hammond was a Dissenter. It is said the Rev. J. Clayton, of the Poultry, has a legacy of a very considerable amount. After payment of the several bequests, Mr. Hammond's will directs that the residue shall be divided among certain religious institutions in proportion to the specific sums he has left to their funds.—*Morning Paper.*

THE YOUTH OF SHAKSPEARE.—In this new work, by the Author of "Shakspeare and his Friends," every individual of any celebrity has been introduced whose name was connected with that of his distinguished contemporary. Of Shakspeare's Stratford associates here will be found a goodly group, composed of his mother (the heiress of Arden); and his father (the high bailiff of Stratford); the blooming Ann Hathaway (whose ripened womanhood made the youth a poet and a benedict before he was 18); John a Combe, the usurer; Sir Thomas Lucy (the "Justice Shallow" of his plays); his school-fellows, Young Burbage, Tom Greene, Hemings, and Condell (afterwards fellow-players with him), and the elder Burbage (afterwards manager of the company to which they belonged, at the Globe, on Bankside); whilst of historical personages there are brought forward, with a satisfactory prominence, the courtly Earl of Leicester, and Sir Christopher Hatton, the chivalrous Sir Philip Sydney, and his accomplished sister the Countess of Pembroke, the more truly illustrious Edmund Spencer, and the play-writers, Robert Greene, Kit Marlowe, Lodge, Nash, Chettle, and Kyd, besides a variety of other characters, chiefly imaginary, necessarily introduced to render the work a perfect picture of the times it seeks to pourtray.

CHATHAM, FEB. 26.—Captain Herbert is appointed to the ordinary at this port, vice Captain Kains, appointed Superintendent of Packets at Holyhead. Upwards of 20 officers and 500 men will embark from the garrison for the East the Indies first week in March, and the same number at the end of the month.—*Standard.*

SMALL POX AND VACCINATION.—Much anxious attention being lately directed to this subject, in consequence of reports of the failure of vaccination, from which, it has been apprehended in many quarters, that our ancient enemy, the hideous and pestilential "Small Pox," was about to resume its former terrific sway: in consequence of the sensation created by these rumours the Vacine Establishment have addressed the following statement to Lord J. Russell in the annual Report:

"My Lord—The small-pox has prevailed epidemically, and with great severity, not only in England, but also in a considerable part of the Continent of Europe, since our last report. It seems, from the history of this disease, that it has recurred epidemically once in 12 or 14 years ever since its first introduction into these islands, and always with extraordinary violence and and destruction of life: so that 45 000 persons are said to have died in one of these epidemic years before inoculation was introduced, at the beginning of the present century: since that practice was broght here the loss of life by the small-pox within the bills of mortality, was 5,000 annually; but since vaccination has superseded inoculation the number of deaths has decreased gradually, until it announted to only 200 in the year 1837. In the course of the year which has lately terminated (during which the small-pox prevailed epidemically) there have died 800 of this disease; not more, after all, than one sixth of the number of those who died annually during the prevalence of inoculation, notwithstanding the encreased population of the metropolis and its neighbourhood. Surely this implies some general protective influence, and our confidence in the efficacy of good vaccination remains unabated. We are, indeed, convinced that the indiscriminate vaccination which has been practised in this country by ignorant and unqualified persons, with little or no regard to the conditions of body of the person to be vaccinated, to the selection of the vaccine lymph or to the progress and character of the vesicle to be formed, are to be regarded as amongst the main causes of the occasional failure of vaccination; and we are sorry to hear an anxiety expressed that a recurrence should often be made to the disease of the cow, which first supplied the genuine protective matter; for in the first place, it is not in the nature of any other communicable virus to degenerate and lose its influence: and, in the next, we have the opportunity of bearing our most ample testimony to the continuance of the efficiency of the original vaccine lymph, introduced by Dr. Jenner through nearly a milion of subjects successively, of whom many thousands have been exposed with entire impunity to small-pox in its most malignant form: and, though we ourselves have taken a good opportunity, more than once or twice, of recruiting our sotres with fresh genuine matter from tne cow, yet we think it right to discourage an indiscriminate imprudent resort to this expedient, because the animal is subject to more than one eruptive disease, and a mistake might possibly be made in the selection of the proper pusculs by an experienced hand. We have vaccinated, by our several appointed vaccinators, 18 659 persons this last year, and have sent out to various parts of the world 203,818 charges of lymph: the former amounting to 6,2441 more than had been vaccinated in the metropolis and neighbourhood in any former year, and the latter exceeding distributions of lymph from the national institution by 79,097 charges." Herald.—March 6.

SANGUINARY QUARREL.—A quarrel took place on Saturday, the 5th of December, at Louisville, in which several persons were engaged, and the result was, that A. H. Meek was instantly killed, John Rothwell mortally wounded, William Holmes severely wounded and Henry Oldham slightly, by the use of Bowie knives, by Judge E. C. Wilkinson, and his brother B. R. Wilkinson, of Natchez, and J. Murdough, of Holly Springs, Mississippi. According to the *Louisville Advertiser*, the quarrel arose in this way. Judge Wilkinson had ordered a coat at the shop of Varnum and Redding. On trying on the coat at Redding's shop, it was found, as he said, not to fit. Redding endeavoured to convince him that it did, which so enraged him that he seized a poker and attacked Redding. No blood was then shed, Redding, with Meek, a journeyman, and two friends, but Rothwell and Holmes, afterwards went to the Galt House, where Wilkinson was and some angry words were passed, on which Wilkinson and his friends went up stairs, armed themselves with Bowie knives, and on returning continued the altercation, in the course of which Murdough killed Meek, and Judge Wilkinson mortally wounded Rothwell in the back. Oldham, it is said, was wounded by mistake. The guilty persons are in prison. Rothwell has since died of his wounds, —*New York paper.*

Mr. Colley Grattan has been appointed to the office of British Consul at Boston, in the United States; this gentleman is the author of "Highways and Byeways," and of several other popular works.—*Observer.*

On all new appointments of boatswain to Her Majesty's dock-yards the salary is to be 300*l*. per annum instead of 250.—*United Service Gazette.*

The Admiralty have directed that from the 1st of April next the lieutenants, directors of police in her Majesty's dock-yards, shall in future hold their situations in the same manner as the Admiral Superintendents of those establishments, viz., they are from that date to be paid at the rate of 250*l*. per annum instead of 200*l*.—*United Service Gazette.*

THE THAMES TUNNEL.---Yesterday the annual meeting of the proprietors of shares in this undertaking was held at the London Tavern, to receive a report and to elect directors, and on other affairs. B. Hawes, Esq., in the chair. The Chairman stated that this was the fifteenth time he had attended the annual meetings, and he was glad to state that it was with the most pleasant feelings he presided. He had not at the last meeting held back the difficulties the work presented, and soon afterwards another irruption of water led to the opinion that the works were almost entirely destroyed. Owing to the skill and talent of their engineer and his assistants, in a week the water was cleared out, and the works resumed, without loss of life. In a work of such enormous magnitude it was remarkable that so little loss of life had actually occurred The intersst the public took in the progress of the Tunnel was but little diminished, as 24,000 persons had visited the works last year. In 1838 the Tunnel had been extended 80 feet, and since the commencement of this year, 25 feet more had been added to it. The work was now within 60 feet of the low water-mark on the Middlesex side. Five feet had been completed last week, and the directors looked for an increased rapidity.—When the great danger of passing across the Thames in boats, owing to the extension of steam navigation, was considered, the proprietors might calculate upon thousands of passengers going through the Tunnel. (Hear, hear.) The secretary then read the report of the directors, which was in substance the same as the chairman's address. Mr. Smart said as the public mind ought to be disabused as to the amount expended, he wished to know what the Tunnel had already cost? The Chairman said £313,261 5s. 9d., including £117,000 by the Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioners. Mr. Smart considered that as £10,000 was realised for foot-passengers alone over Waterloo Bridge, the receipts for that bridge being altogether about £14,000 a-year, it ought to be expected that the Tunnel, being two miles from any bridge, would be frequented by a great number of persons. After some further conversation the report was adopted, a ballot took place, and Mr. J. W. Buckle, B. Hawes, Esq., M.P. and Mr. Brown, were re-elected as directors. Thanks was returned to the chairman, and the meeting adjourned.—*Times.*

DEBATES IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

MR. TURTON'S APPOINTMENT.

In the House of Lords, on Tuesday, the Earl of Winchilsea moved for copies of any official correspondence between her Majesty's Minister and the Earl of Durham, when Governor-General of Canada, relative to the appointment of Mr. Turton as Legal Adviser to the Governor-General—

There were circumstances connected with this appointment which were inconsistent with a due regard for the character and dignity of the Crown, and inconsistent also, he would add, with the best interests of the noble Earl's Government. For he held the opinion in common with a great portion of the people of this country, that the only sure bond of authority and obedience between the governors and the governed, was the respect and esteem to which the moral characters of all persons holding the functions of government entitled them in the minds of the public. For his own part, having once been acquainted with this gentleman, it was with great pain that he now came forward to make a motion of this kind; but if he had been his nearest and dearest relative, his duty would have imperatively compelled him to act as he did.

Lord Winchilsea referred to what had passed in the House last session respecting this appointment; especially to Lord Melborne's declaration that he had heard of the appointment with much "surprise and concern," and had not had "the slightest idea" that it would be made. He wished to ascertain in what way Lord Melbourne had testified his "surprise and concern;" and if the papers he moved were not granted, he should press his motion to a division.

Lord MELBOURNE gave Lord Winchilsea credit for being actuated by pure motives; but he regretted the present discussion; not on his own account, or on Lord Durham's, but on Mr. Turton's whose feelings and interests must be deeply injured by it. He had said with perfect sincerity, that Mr. Turton's appointment occasioned him surprise and concern. He had no idea that it would have been made; and wrote to Lord Durham, expressing his disapprobation of the appointment, and urging his Lordship to rescind it. Lord Durham replied, that his honour was pledged to the appointment; and he distinctly declined to rescind it. The papers moved for by Lord Winchilsea would throw no further light on the transaction; which was soon lost sight amidst matters of more pressing importance. He hoped that the motion would not be pressed

Lord WINCHILSEA understood that the communications with Lord Durham were of a private nature; which he much regretted.

Lord MELBOURNE said, they were certainly not of a public character, as they related to the course he had personally taken with regard to the appointment.

Lord WINCHLSEA maintained, that Lord Melbourne ought to have acted in the matter in his public capacity as head of the Government. It might be most inconvenient, if any noble or other individual were guilty of something like a dereliction of duty, that the House should be denied information because the communications between that individual and the Government had been of a private nature.

Lord BROUGHAM said, that after the explanation given, no public purpose could be answered by pressing the motion.

Lord WINCHILSEA said, he had resolved to withdraw it.

Lord BROUGHAM was glad of it. But he felt bound to add a few words respecting Mr. Turton; whom he had known long, though never very intimately. In every other transaction of his life, Mr. Turton had maintained an excellent reputation. There was not a man in the profession of the law, or out of it of higher honour, purer spirit, or of greater attaintments. He would not defend an act of adultery; but he would mention, that the late Lord Tenterden, who might be called as much the Censor Magister Morum as any man, directed his (Lord Brougham's) especial attentention to Mr. Luston's case, when he had to try it, judicially, in the House—

"Here is the case of so and so coming before you next month," said Lord Tenterden: "there is a strong prejudice against the party, whom you and I know in the profession and esteem in the profession. Something fell upon my ear going the circuit in the part of the country in which I was, which leads me to believe that that case is not so bad as is generally represented; therefore keep your attention awake to the circumstances of the case." "I replied, that I would most willingly do so, but that I must have my noble and learned friend's assistance. I asked him to come and hear the case, and to give me the comfort of his assistance in so delicate a question. Well, my noble and learned friend came, and heard the case for two days; at the end of which he said, he though I would pretty well allow that there were some grounds for remark, and that I must see very clearly how the case stood. It was not by any means such a bad case as was supposed—indeed it was very little out of the ordinary run of cases. I told my noble and learned friend, that I was so satisfied, that I though he had better go back to Guildhall and relieve Mr. Justice Littledale, as I could deal with the case sufficiently. I am, my Lords, the last man to say a word in favour or extennuation of such conduct as seduction, and much more adultery; but do not let us run into the opposite excess of exaggerating every criminality or outrage upon justice, and visiting with the same disapprobation, and the same severity of reprobation, cases which, although they happen to be called by the same name, present every possible shade of variety. These are all the remarks with which I shall trouble your Lordships."

The Earl of WICKLOW considered that Lord Brougham's statement tended to impeach the manner in which justice was administered in their Lordships' House; for he admitted that his mind had been prejudiced by a previous conversation on a case which he was bound judicially to try. He was convinced that the statement would not raise the character of the House.

Lord BROUGHAM said, that if such was the impression on Lord Wicklow's mind, generally so acute, it was a most astounding impression. All that he had really stated was, that Lord Tenterden said, "Attend to this case:" and if it be wrong in any one to make such an observation—

Lord WICKLOW—"It ought not to be made in judicial cases."

Lord BROUGHAM---"Not in judicial cases? why it is an every-day practice for Peers to ask one another to come down to particular discussion. and for the noble lord to run away with the idea that our minds are prejudiced---"

Lord WICKLOW—'Hear, hear!'

Lord BROUGHAM—"Yes, you cry Hear, hear! but you don't understand.(*Loud laughter.*) Now, I wish you to understand as well as comprehend as well as understand, and digest as well as---to exercise your excellent understanding as well as your good ears; and then, when you have done that, to decide justly. But let not the country be told that justice was maleadministered in their Lordships' House; that they examined many witnesses, and entered into every subject with great rigour, no doubt, but, although they sifted out the evidence under the obligation of an oath, yet that their judgement had been predetermined."

Lord WICKLOW said, that Lord Brsugham's insulting language, taken from his usual vocabulary, would not remove the impression his statement must make on the public mind.

Lord BROUGHAM rejoined, that the public had understandings, and would not run away with false impressions. He denied that he had used insulting language. On the country, it was Lord Wicklow who had said the most uncourteous thing one man could say to another,—namely, that he had conspired with Lord Tenderden to defeat the ends of justice by deciding matters before bearing them.

Lord MELBOURNE, speaking in reply to some remarks from Lord Abinger, not heard by the reporters,, said that his own correspondence with Lord Durham was private, but that Lord Glenelg, in a despatch, had intimated his approbation of all Lord Durham's appointments except Mr. Turton's.

The Earl of DURHAM then addressed the House. He said that he had appointed Mr. Turton on his own responsibility, and in the full belief that his powers were equal to those of all other Governors in respect to the creation of honorary Executive Councillors. He acted in accordance with the opinion of the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, Garrow and Sheppard, given to Lord Bathurst—

"Whatever impression may exist on the mind of the noble viscount, I do most distinctly assert, and I hope, whatever prejudice there may be against my public career or character, that at least your Lordships will give credence to my words, when I assert most distinctly and solemnly, that I consider, after all that has passed, that I was justified in giving any appointment to that learned gentleman, provided it did not affect the Government; that I had a right to make such appointment upon my own authority and responsibility; and that it was made strictly and honourably according to an understanding that existed between us before we went out. I will not, my Lords shelter myself under the recommendations of any individuals in this country with regard to that appointment. If any such recommendations were given from any quarter, it was done solely in the hope of benefiting me; and I think it would be very base and unworthy in me to shelter myself under those recommendations, or to shrink from any responsibility I gave that appointment. I considered that I was acting according to the pledge and understanding that I had given to the noble viscount before I left this country; which understanding, neither at that time nor since did I consider to render necessary that the noble viscount should be made cognisant of this transaction. The noble viscount has entered into a narative of that transaction, and has said that a private letter and a public despatch were written on this subject, and that in answer to his private statement of opinion, I declared that my honour was pledged, and that I could not retract the appointment. Now first of all, with regard to this private letter. It is perfectly true that the noble viscount did propose to me to rescind the appointment, and having refused to receive the resignation of that office, I could not in honour then accept such resignation; and the only course left was to tender my own resignation. I refused to be an accessary to the disgrace and discredit of the learned gentleman who went out trusting to me. With regard to the public despatches, I must say that after what has passed, I do think that I have a right to ask for the production of these despatches. I am not ashamed of them. I wish those despatches to be read and published; or, if the noble viscount wil permit me to read them, I have got a copy in my pocket; for I will not submit to have it supposed for moment that there is any thing in those despatches that I wish to conceal, or any thing but a statement of the case similar to that which has been repeated, namely, a statement as to the motives that induced me to make that appointment when I arrived in Canada. Therefore, to me, whatever your Lordships may decide, it will be an infinite satisfaction if every word that has been written, in private or in public, is detailed to the House. I have no cause to fear it, or to conceal the circumstances in which I was unfortunately placed, and in which I feit bound to make any sacrifice sooner than be an accessory to my friend's disgrace."

One word with respect to that individual—

"I feel very much obliged to my noble and learned friend (Lord Brougham) for having called your Lordships' attention to this eminent person. It is perfectly true that I have known him (Mr. Turton) from our earliest years. We were separated by circumstances; he went to India, whilst I always remained in this country. I well know his professed talents; I know, besides, that when he first recommended himself for employment in his situation, he was appointed Advocate-General to Lord Combermere in India. In the absence of Mr. Pearson, who went to the Cape of Good Hope for his health, and who filled the office of Advocate-General, Mr. Turton was appointed by Lord Combermere, and for a year and a quarter subsequently Lord Amherst confirmed the appointment; and so much were the duties performed to the satisfaction of the Court in which he exercised his functions, to the counsel, and to the Government under which he received the appointment, that, for his conduct as Advocate-General in the management of the Stamp-act, he received 5,000 sicca rupees and a vote of thanks. And am I to be blamed for appointing this gentleman to office—a trumpery

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office in comparison with the high legal situation which he was judged fitted for in India? Am I to be denied the privilege which was never denied to Lord Combermere or to Lord Amherst —the privilege of employing this gentleman, and taking advantage of his professional services? But this is not all. The inhabitants of Calcutta, Bengal, and Madras elected this gentleman as their agent for the purpoee of communicating with the Government here. Yet, although all these circumstauces, these unfortunate circumstances, were matter of public notoriety, and known to every one in Calcutta, yet he received proofs of confidence and esteem to the greatest extent. In Calcutta also, where there the people were by no means deficient in religious feeling, this individual held the office of Churchwarden of the Cathedral Church. *(A laugh, and ironical cries of "Hear, hear!")* Whatever may be the opinion of noble lords opposite, and whatever ridicule they may throw upon this statement, it must be admitted that his holding this situation is a proof that he was not considered such an improper person as some lords seem to wish him to be considered. Under such circumstances, I availed myself of his services—services utterly unpaid—unpaid to this very hour—for which he never received one farthing of the public money—for which he never received any thing except the satisfection of having faithfully honourably, and zealously discharged the daty he undertook."

With respect to himself and his administration, Lord Durham would say frankly, that he very much regretted the withdrawal of the motion. He was ready to meet Lord Winchilsea on the question involved in that motion: but Lord Winchilsea must be made aware of the consequences to which such a motion must naturally lead—

"The noble earl may think it advisable to discuss this question upon one individnal case, and I may meet him upon it; but it will not end there, for I am prepared to discuss the question upon general principles, and to enter upon the general question of adultery as considered with reference to the conduct of public officers. If this House has so great a regard for decency and decorum, no doubt your Lordships will pay still more regard to justice; and I beg to say, that I shall feel myself entitled—and I will do it too—to go into an inquiry into the case of every public man who has received official employment after having been convicted of adultery in a court of justice. *(A laugh.)* All the obstacles that may be thrown in my way shall not daunt me from my purpose; for I tell your Lordships, that let once my path be chalked out, all your sneers, or cheers, all the obstacles you can throw in my way, I shall hold as utterly valueless. If one particular case is to be subject to condemnation, let it be followed up in the case of every other individual in this country who is liable to the same imputation, and who has been employed in the public service. Whatever course the noble earl takes with regard to the withdrawal of his motion, it cannot be said to be done from any desire for it on my part; for, on the contrary, I am ready to second any motion for the production of any documents, public or private, which have been addressed by me to the Government."

Lord WINCHILSEA said, he was not to be daunted or intimidated by any man. He acted on public principle, and would boldly give his support to Lord Durham, should that noble lord on any future occasion bring forward a similar case to Mr. Turton's.

Motion by leave withdrawn.—*Spectator.*

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY.

The ignorance and bigotry of the Roman Catholic clergymen of Ireland is a common and favourite theme with their detractors, who upon no subject are so eloquent as in tirades against the feelings by which the Irish priesthood are supposed to be influenced. In the rural districts of England, in the clerical synods and archdeaconal meetings, we are apprehensive that an amazing amount of intolerance is exhibited, which but rarely comes before the public, and the only glimmering evidence of which is to be traced in petitions to Parliament to urge measures as much as possible in counteraction of the great and healing emancipation from religious disabilities. It is not often that we have this narrow spirit so clearly and strikingly developed as in the proceedings of a meeting of the clergy and laity of the archdeaconry of Colchester, held on Tuesday last, to consider the propriety of petitioning the Legislature against the continuance of the annual parliamentary grant for the support of the ecclesiastical seminary at Maynooth. On this occasion there was a large assemblage of the well-endowed clergy of Essex and Suffolk; and the speeches uttered, and sentiments therein embodied, were a melancholy proof of a religious exclusiveness which we had hoped was fast disappearing in this so-called enlightened era. Two hundred of the clergy and laity voted in favour of the petition, which was carried by acclamation; and after several orations upon Romish ambition and Romish craft from the ministers of a religion which inculcates universal charity and the necessity of thinking no ill of one's neighbour, the meeting separated with a conviction that it had performed an acceptable work by doing its utmost to prevent the spread of knowledge among the peasantry of Ireland, and, in so far as was in its power, in depriving the parish priesthood of an integral portion of the United Kingdom of the benefit of a liberal education.

It is estimated that the Catholic population of Ireland approximates very closely to seven millions of souls, and no one disputes that it is the duty of a government to devise measures for the education of its people. They will not listen to the proselytizing emissaries of Exeter Hall, and are naturally attached to their own clergy who live among them, and are identified with their interests and sympathies. Ignorance is the parent of every evil; and if the guides of the temporal comfort and future happiness of millions are to be repelled from the opportunities of acquiring knowledge, how blinded must be the condition and how hopeless the improvement of the multitudes entrusted to their care! Yet the clergy of the archdeaconry of Colchester, in snug provincial assembly convened, would deny these exemplary and conscientious persons the chance of tasting the unsealed fountains of sacred learning and refined literature, and would perpetuate the barbarism by which Ireland has been afflicted for so many centuries. This narrowness of feeling and jealous vindication of an exclusive claim to pecuniary privileges are of more injury to their asserors, in the eyes of thinking persons, than all the writings and speeches of all the enthusiasts who have been influenced by hostility against the establishment; they rejoice its enemies; and are a source of deep mortification to its right-minded adherents.—*Atlas, Feb.* 22.

THE "TRACT" SYSTEM.

In proportion as we regard wtth pleasure the judicious efforts that have been made to disseminate knowledge of a practical kind amongst allclasses of people—sound, useful, and comprehensive knowledge—so do we regard the still greater activity that is employed in the dissemination of "tracts." We mean by tracts the small "1s. 2d. per hundred" treatises that are circulated in thousands wherever the English language is spoken, and, by a still more remarkable blunder, wherever it is not spoken.

The kind of "tracts," we especially refer to are those that bear such romantic titles as the "Repentant Poacher," "Memoirs of Tom Hopkins," or "Live Stock for the Sabbath." Whatever might be augured from descriptive appellations of this sort, the reader who expects to find the contents as amusing as the cover would be grievously disappointed.

We are perfectly well aware that there are a great many people indeed a surprisingly numerous body—who will think it a very shocking thing in us to make so bold as objection to the "tracts," and who really conscientiously believe that the interests of religion are powerfully sustained by the circulation of those uncommonly cheap publications. But we might briefly meet their benevolent scruples by asking whether they have actually read all the "tracts" which they countenance by their subscriptions? We conclude, in charity, that they have not.

The way in which these things get about may be thus described. A pious and most praiseworthy sentiment influences a few individuals, in the first instance, to co-operate in the diffusion of religious knowledge in districts where, perhaps, Christianity is little known. The purity of the principle is not to be called in question. Every right-minded person is anxious to assist the good work. The sentiment spreads. What was at first a faint theory, becomes gradually resolved into extensive action; subscriptions accumulate, committees are formed, tracts are printed, the real business of management is confined in the hands of a few, and the vast circle who support the original principle—that of religious instruction—believe that their excellent object is prospering when they hear of the enormous quantity of tracts that have been projected into the midst of the heathen multitude. Some take it for granted that the tracts are all just what they would wish them to be, having no time to concern themselves with details; and others, beginning with plain thoughts and language, subside by degrees into that conventional mode of thinking and expression which represents a certain state of ecstacy peculiar to themselves, and wholly unintelligible to society at large.

This, then, constitutes our objections to the style of tracts referred to—that, intended for the use of persons who have not yet been touched by religious influences—they are written in a tone of extravagant religious enthusiasm: that they are couched in phrases of mystery to the million: that the moods and emotions they delineate, and the way in which they delineate them, are like the frantic contortions of the Dervishes to the unbeliever; and that, instead of being calculated to persuade the uneducated into the paths of Christrianity, they are only calculated to provoke a dangerous spirit of derision, and to confirm scepticism wherever it happens to exist.

In all other small treatises that are issued for the instruction of the unfriended poor, on all other subjects, there is an evident desire *to adapt the language to their comprehension—to render the subjects clear, and to leave no room for misapprehension.* In these religious tracts it might fairly be supposed that the object was *not to convince but to confound.*

The stories that are related of the marvellous effect, produced by the tracts are of a congenial singularity: they resemble some of the fairy tales in their sudden transformations. These stories are chiefly to be found in the correspondence of missionaries and tract distributors. Here is one which is related to have take place in Russia, and which is headed with the startling title of—

THE TRACT FOLDER.

A poor decrepit man went lately to the depository, at St Petersburg, and begged hard to be employed in stitching the tracts, as he was unfit for heavy work. Our depositary spoke to the binder we employ, who is a pious man, and he promised to give him a little employment. He gave him a few tracts to fold. While folding them an expression caught his eye, and arrested his attention. He read the tract, and the effects were soon apparent in all the external evidence of change of heart, though his acquaintance with Christianity was necessarily very limited. He had an acquaintance, shopman to an apothecary. Going to see him one evening, he found him very ill. "Oh!" said his friend, on seeing him, "I am very ill. The doctors say I am dying. I wish I could see some other doctor. Do you not know of any who could cure me?" "Oh yes," said our new convert, "I know one who can cure you, and will do it too, if you will only place confidence in him." "I will do that, and pay him too," said the sick man." "He does not want payment. He will not take payment. If you will only place confidence in him he will cure you," replied the poor man: he then informed his sick friend that it was the Lord Jesus Christ. The latter was both ignorant and an infidel in his sentiments, but at length promised that he would pray to God, and if he did recover he would believe in the Lord Jesus Christ with all his heart. They engaged in prayer, and from that time the sick man began to mend. Nor in returning health have his vows been forgotten. He now professes to be a believer in Jesus, and leads a consistent life. His little library, consisting of romances and plays, has been burned, and the shelves are filled with our publications. He was lately ill again, and his medical attendant recommended to him a course which, consistently with his present sentiments, he could not adopt. "No," said he, "I cannot do that." "Well," said the doctor, "you must die then, there is no other alternative." Be it so," said the sick man "I'll die then; I will not sin." He kept to his resolution; he prayed to the Lord, and the Lord heard him, and again he has been raised from the bed of sickness.

To say nothing of the irrreverence of the "decrepit man" in has familiar manner of introducing the physician who did "not want payment," the moral of this anecdote does dishonour to Christianity, Having recovered in the first instance without the help of medicine, the patient declines medical advice on the second occasion, as being "inconsistent" with his new sentiments, and has the cheap gratification of recovering by the strength of prayer. Now, we must assign his recovery to one of two causes; either his illness was so slight as not to require medical aid, and would, therefore, under any circumstances, have passed off, or, it was a dangerous illness which, other circumstances, would have rendered medical aid indispensable and he was, therefore, cured by a miracle.

Take another instance lately stated at an anniversary meeting of a tract society, at Chard, by the Rev, Mr, Clarke, a Baptist minister.

A female servant, with whom he had conversed, was led to feel the value of religion by means of one of the society's publications under very peculiar circumstances. On entering a new situation her mistress gave her a tract on the duties of servants, and in the same cover there was also the "Dairyman's Daughter." The attentive perusal of the latter tract produced, under the divine blessing, much anxiety; and her cry was, "What must I do to be saved?" The change produced in the servant excited however, the opposition of the mistress. The only solicitude she had felt was to teach her the duties she owed as a servant. She was not aware that the "Dairyman's Daughter," was attached to the first tract, Thus she was unintentionally, the means of leading this young female to the Saviour, whom she herself knew not; and her enmity against religion was so great, that she would not allow the servant to remain in her family. The pious domestic has been discharged; but Mr. Clarke assured the meeting that she was stedfast in pursuing her religious course.

The spirit of intolerance with which the mistress's dismissal of her servant described, as a proof of her "enmity to religion," need not be pointed out. The simple fact seems to be that there was, as Mr. Clarke says, a "change produced in the servant"—that the mistress found her business neglected—and that she exercised her discretion in discharging a domestic, who, instead of attending to the duties for which she hired her was, in the language of the rev. gentleman, "steadfastly pursuing her *religious* course." Here again the moral is defective; for there can be no doubt that Christianity teaches us to perform all the duties of our station, and that, in neglecting them, even to read tracts, we fail in our obedience to the obligations of our faith.

It is a curious illustration of the zeal with which this system is prosecuted that the grand test is, not the character, but the number of the "tracts" distributed. It is the abundance of the diffusion over which the societies rejoice. "The Eighth Report of the Calcutta Tract and Book Society," says an enthusiastic periodical now lying on our table, "has just been received, affording ample evidence of the effect of spreading religious truth in India. The tracts and books received into the depository since the last report were 451,299. The issues were 268,435." And then it goes on to show how many tracts were issued on the account of each society; 40,735 by one, 41,700 by another, and so on. Immediately after this enumeration of the circulating power of the societies, the report observes, that "it is obviously impossible to trace the effects of so large a circulation, or to calculate the amount of good it may have produced:" an observation which cannot be sufficiently admired for its prudence and sagacity.

It is scarcely necessary, we hope, to terminate these remarks by saying that the object of them is not to object to the diffusion of religious instruction, but to discourage a system of publications which, whatever incidental benefits may have arisen from it, is not the best that could be devised for the attainment of the proposed end, and to suggest the substitution of more rational means of reaching the conscience and comprehensions of men. Plain, obvious, unembellished treatises on religious subjects—useful examples of religious lives—practical lessons to enforce religious truths—expositions of the beautiful moralities of Christianity, conveyed in language clear and forcible, and adapted to the limited capacity of the multitude—and, above all, simple persuasives to charity, moderation and good will, would assuredly do more in an incredibly shorter space of time to spread true religion over the world than all the "tracts" that have ever been printed.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM'S CLIMAX.

Protestantism is infinitely obliged to such eulogists as Sir James Graham. With the politics of the Tories this renegade Baronet has put on their religion also, and he certainly displayed the full suit of his new principles and opinions in a very strong light before the youth of Glasgow, happy and glorious in so philosophic and pious a Lord Rector. Sir James thinks it very commendable in the Protestant faith to be the religion of freedom, reason, hope, and peace; but he admires and extols it most of all as "the religion of our forefathers." We give this noble climax in his own words, as reported in a Tory organ—

"Our religion is *the religion of freedom*; freedom of judgment, freedom of interpretation, freedom of conscience. It elevated the mind, and was thus favourable to the protection of civil right. It was moreover *the religion of reason.* As yet they saw but as through a glass, darkly; but by a proper use of the understanding they might reach the most sublime heights. It was *the religion of hope*; they had the promise of the life which now is, and of that which is to come. It was *the religion of peace.* Had he ever harboured a doubt of its heavenly origin, this consideration would of itself have convinced him. Be ye kind, it said, to one another; tender-hearted and forgiving one another; even as God for Christ's sake forgave you. It *was the religion of their forefather's.* (Cheers.)"

Here is the recitude of a Tory Lord Rector. Great in freedom great reason, great hope and peace, but greatest of all is the consideration that his fathers were Protestants before him. The religion of our forefathers" tops the climax; and it will be observed that the assembly reserved its cheers for this crowning penegyric, from which we may fairly infer that the Lord Rector delivered the last and strongest reason of the faith that is in him with all the helps of emphasis and gesture. There were no cheers for the religion of freedom, hope, and peace; but for "the religion of our forefathers" the halls and porticosrang again. Sir James uttered a number of vapid common-places upon this occasions, in praise of the literature of Greece and Rome; but there was one maxim of a great Roman moralist, which he would have done well to have recollected before he undertook to lecture the rising Scotch generation—

"Nill dictu fœdum hanc limina tangat,
Intra quæ puer est."

"Dictu fœdum" is most applicable to the base and unworthy view taken in the passage above quoted, of the chief beauty and sovereign excellence of the Protestant religion. The view, however, is fully as absurd as it is low and despicable. It can be no great merit in Protestantism that it is "the religion of our fathers," when the same can be said of Popery, and even of Paganism. Why, the religion of the Druids was "the religion of our forefathers," and probably of a longer line of sires than have as yet bowed the knee at the Christian altar. If the question is to be one of birth and pedigree, Protestantism is as decidedly an upstart as Sir James is an apostate; and he that would have an aristocratic faith must go back, like the Hon. and Rev, Mr. Spencer, to the old Shrinos of the Roman Catholic worship. Since when has Protestantism been the religion of our fathers! Only since the Reformation, which would never have taken place had the Wickliffes and Luthers cared a straw for what their fathers believed before them. Sir James tells his youthful auditors that, "by the proper use of their understandings, they may reach the most sublime heights." The use he makes of his own understanding is to reach the height of the absurdity in question. It is as sublime, certainly, as any absurdity can be; but the sublimity has a negative sign, and is the very bathos of Tory sentiment. The Lord Rector's eulogy of Protestantism reminds us of the well-known anti-climax in praise of the celebrated Boyle—"the father of chemistry and the brother of the Earl of Cork"—(EXAMINER.)

CANADA, AMERICA &c.

LIVERPOOL MARCH 3.

From the *New York Gazette* we learn that the kingdom of Mexico is distracted with internal commotions—an event the more unwelcome, as the presence of a common enemy demands unflinching unity of purpose and available concentration of effort. The ministry of Gomez Pedraga, who had pledged himself to reform the constitution, expired after a languid and lingering existence of three days. So soon as the dismisal of Pedraga was known, the troops declared their firm attachment to the federal party, and threatened to proclaim Santa Anna dictator. The issue of this untoward event, precipitated as it appears to have been by the avowed animosity of the President to the plans and policy of his executive, is, that Bustamente has lost the confidence and forfeited the good opinion of the people; and that the task of forming an efficient administration will be to him vexatiously difficult, if, indeed, it be not absolutely impracticable. The interior districts of the country continue to be restless, unquiet, and disturbed. All communication with Tampico is effectually cut off by the presence of General Analizo and his victorious army, while the federalist Urrea, maintaining undisturbed possession of the city, in dignantly refuses to abandon the course of policy he has hitherto successfully pursued, or to yield to the claims or to conciliate the favour of the government party. It is doubted whether Bustamente will be enabled to possess of that "sinew of war," money. Hitherto the necessary expenses entailed upon Mexico by the presence of their invaders have been defrayed by the voluntary contributions of her patriotic citizens. On this source of income it is conceived the President can no longer rely, and it is predicted that he will be compelled to levy a heavy impost upon the income of the clergy—a system of exaction of which the despots of a Romanist country are especially fond.

As connected with the affairs of Mexico we may add, that, among the number of vessels which during the course of the past week have left our port, five have sailed under letters of marque for the Gulf. They are fleet, well-manded, amply equipped, and decidedly formidable. Forbidden by the puerile and invidious hostility of the French nation to enter the ports with which he had been accustomed to traffic, the English merchant has been compelled to convert the ship, which but for the unwarrantable interference of his neighbours might have been employed in the peaceful transit of commodities, into an armed and reckless privateer. In the next address with which the Citizens King may honour and enlighten the Chamber, he will doubtless congratulate them on the circumstance, that against the mercantile marine of France he has arrayed the predatory and piratical crews of the matchless "clippers" of Baltimore—the vagabond, lawless, unregistered, and unemployed shipping of the Southern States—and the redoubtable force and unflinching prowers of the unattached shipping of his unconfessed enemy, Great Britain. The next arrival from the westward will, in all probability, furnish us with a lengthly list of captures.

The condition of Central America is distracted and deplorable. The news of the incursion of a tribe of Indians was the signal for Marason, the President of the republic of Guatemals, to march forthwith to St. Salvador.

So soon as the Indians were apprised that the main body of the army had been removed from that locality, they mustered in great numbers, and threatened to attack Jalapa. The troops stationed in the city finding that no chance of the arrival of reinforcements awaited them, bravely determined to hew their way through the ranks of the besiegers, and to retreat to the capital. In this manful attempt they were defeated, after sustaining a considerable loss. The blood-thirsty Indians, who of consequence succeeded in gaining possession of Jalapa, shot in cold blood all the prisoners whom they had captured in the battle. This base and murderous infliction failed to satiate their appetite for revenge. They desired the persons of some harmless and helpless women, whom they denounced as spies. These unfortunate victims of the frantic rage of their savage captors were stripped of their clothing, grossly insulted, and by the hands of their fiendish ravishers their ears were cut off. In this maimed and deplorable condition, bleeding, naked, and travel-toiled, they were hurried to Guatemala, to present to its inhabitants in their own persons a fearful omen of the doom which awaited the residents of the capital. The Indians declared that they considered the people of Guatemala to be *en capilla*, one and all, old and young, soldier and civilian, under sentence of death. In the meanwhile, the miscreant outlaws seized and plundered the towns of Antigua and Villanuva. The arrival of the martyrs to the fury of their invaders at Guatemala was the watchwood for an universal rising. The women of the city loudly demanded from their husbands and sons swift and sweeping revenge. The appeal was not made in vain. Eight hundred citizens, with whom 300 of the regular troops were amalgamated, instantly armed themselves, and elected General Salazer their commander. In the dead of the night they departed for Villaneuva, within the walls of which the Indians had encamped themselves. Providentially a fog hid their approach from their butcherly enemies, who, imagining themselves secure from all chance of attack, had appointed no sentry to herald the approach of a hostile armament. The Indians were taken by surprise. The greater portion of them were cut to pieces, and on the market-place alone the bodies of 500 of them were found on the subsequent day. Carrera, their commander, had escaped. The course which the fugitive murderer had pursued was traced, and Fonseca, whom his countrymen honour as the "American Cid," accompanied by three soldiers, determined to hunt down their prey. On their way they were attacked by a party of straggling Indians, who shot the chivalrous leader of the expedition dead. The wife of Carrera was subsequently captured. She entered Santemala mounted on a mule, richly caparisoned. So fierce and fearful was the indignation of the people at her appearance, that had it not been for the vigilance of the escort who accompanied her, she would have been trampled to death on the spot.

By the New York papers, we learn that on the 7th of February, the demand, for cotton was animated; 2000 bales were sold at an advance of ⅛ cent.

The rate of exchange on England remained as before. The shares in the United States Bank were quoted at 19¼.—*Standard March* 4.

ALLEGED INSULT TO THE BRITISH FLAG.

"As soon," says the *Débats*, in describing the arrival of the Prince de Joinville at Brest, "as the boat, with Admiral Gruel and Mr. Trognon, came within hail of the *Créole*. The Prince cried out: "Are all the family well?" A dread silence was preserved on board the boat, the Prince was still ignorant of the severe loss the Royal family had sustained. On going on board the *Créole* M. Trognon immediately delivered to his Royal highness a packet of letters from the Royal family, sealed with black. The Prince anticipated some dreadful misfortune; and, in a few seconds, was fully acquainted with all that had happened. In the evening, the *Créole*, was admitted to *libre pratique*, but the Prince preferred remaining for the night on board his ship. Next morning, his Royal Highness having given up the command of the *Créole*, to Lieut, Fossey, his Aid-de-Camp, took leave of the crew. The parting scene was very affecting. On landing, the Prince was received by all the civil authorities;—the quay was completely crowded; and His Royal Highness was greeted with an enthusiastic welcome the more remarkable as the people of Brest are not in general prodigal of these demonstrations.—The Prince is evidently worn by the severe duty he has gone through with so much honour. When the King appointed him to the command of the *Créole*, it was predicted that the inexperience of a Captain only 20 years of age, would infallibly compromise the lives of the men and the safety of the ship intrusted to his command, But what has been the case? Engaged during six months in warfare privations, and trials of every discription, the *Créole* has not had on board a single man on the sick list, so constant and judicious has been the care taken of the crew? Although the ship's company had been constantly exposed in the northern gales which blow without interruption in the Gulf of Mexico, as well as all the other chances of winter navigation, the *Créole* has not sustained the least damage. She came back to Brest as she left it, light and swift, remarkable for the precision and boldness of her manœvres, and without having received any injury except those inflicted by the guns of the Mexicans, which have left so many glorious scars on her sides," The *Débats* then quotes the extracts, which we have already published, from the *Armoricain*, and explains the statement that the Prince followed to the letter the orders that were given to him, by saying—"When the French frigates were laid in front of St. Juan d'Ulloa, all the merchantmen in the harbour of Vera Cruz were compelled to sail away. The Prince de Joinville received orders so take their pilots for the service of the squadron. This was a delicate difficult task. The Prince, however, executed it. He launched all his boats, and, in a short time seized nine pilots, and had them on board his ship. What the Prince did was within the laws of war. It should not be forgotten that a part of our squadron was at this time engaged in effecting a difficult and bold operation. in bringing to upon spring cables, within gun-shot of the Mexican fortress; and the Prince was forced to act with the utmost energy and promptitude. In his eagerness, it seems that he mistook for a merchant-man an English packet, which neither belonged to the navy nor to the merchant-service, and which, according to all appearance, was merely a carrier of letters. This is the height of his offence. We should have been glad to tell those members of the British Parliament, who spoke with so much acrimony and rage about the pretended *inadvertence* of the Prince de Joinville, that they only sought an opportunity for attacking France, decrying her navy, of holding up to the mistrust of the world, her revolution and her king,—in a word, of giving a check to the Ministries of Lord Melbourne and Count Mole, But the English Government, through Lord Minto, has in this affair given to France too many pledges of its good intentions, loyalty, and courtesy, for us to resent those violent tirades to which every man of good sense has already done justice. As to our adversaries in France, we have a repugnance to defend against their attacks one of the sons of our king, an officer of our navy, a young Prince who has conducted himself with honour, who has fought with courage, and who throughout the Mexican expedition, never solicited but one privilege, that of being in the front rank to meet the fire enemy."

THE LIVERPOOL GREAT STEEPLE CHACE.

This event, of which so much has been said and written, and which has created so great a sensation in all the sporting circles, came off this day in the presence of the greatest concourse ever seen at Aintree. The course, long before the hour appointed for the race, was thronged, and the Grand Stand full to an overflow; in fact, many hundreds were turned away. In this and in the steward's stand we observed many titled and distinguished visitors; amongst them were Prince Tsoutmansdorf, Prince Lichtenstein, Lord Sefton, Lord W. Beresford, Lord Chesterfield, Lord Howth, Count Batthyany, Lord Alford, Lord Douglas, Sir F. Johnstone, Sir D. Baird, the Hon. Col. Anson, the Hon. Major Baring, the Hon. G. Mostyne, the Hon. Charles Forester, Mr. A. Graham, Mr. Russell, Mr. Massey Stanley, Mr. J. Stanley, Mr. Swan, Mr. Calvert, Mr. Peel, Mr. Harpur, Mr. E. G. Hornby, Mr. Clowes, Mr. Sandys, Col. Copeland, Captain white, Captain Dyson, Captain Lamb, Captain Willan, Captain Child, &c. Fortnnately for the sport the weather was beautiful.

The line of country run over commenced in a field on the Liverpool side of the lane. which runs parallel with the course, the first flag being nearly opposite the distance post; it continued in a straight direction for three or four fields into a large inclosure, the first part of which was grass, and the rest ploughed; crossing a ditch, which was made severe by a put-up timber fence on the taking-off side, it proceeded with a bend to the left over three or four grass fields, to another piece of fallow, the jump out o which was similar to the one just described. It then turned short to the left, proceeding in a direct line across the lane into the race-course, at the lower end, the last fence but one before the lane being a formidable ditch with timber on the other side. It now entered the training-course, across which a stone wall, four feet eight inches high, was erected, exactly opposite the Grand Stand. It then took a sweep to the right, crossed the lane at the upper part of the course, and re-entered the original line at the second ffeld. There was no other change till it again reached the bottom of the course, when, instead of going up the training ground, it proceeded up the last half-mile of the race-course, with a hurdle across, it, and finished at the judge's chair. The distance was rather more than five miles, and the fences nearly 30 in number, all light exept those pointed out.

The following are the conditions and results of the race:—

A Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each 5 ft, with 100 added; for horses of all denominations; 12st each. Gentlemen riders; over a line of country within 15 miles of the town of Liverpool; the second horse to save his stake. No rider to open a gate, or to ride through a gateway, or more than 100 yards along any road, footpath, or driftway. The winner to pay 10 sovs for expenses, &c. (55 subscribers.)

Mr. Elmore's Lottery (Mr. J. Mason)	....	....	1
Sir E. Mostyn's Seventy-four (Mr. Oliver)	....	....	2
Lord Chesterfield and Paulina (Martin)	....	....	3
Mr. Stephenson's True Blue (Mr. Barker)	....	....	4

The following also started:—Mr. T. Chawnor named Daxon (Mr. Ferguson); Lord Macdonald's The Nun (Mr. A. M'Donough); Captain Lamb's Jack (Mr. Wadlow); Mr. A. G. Bowen named Rambler (Morgan): Mr. G. O'Moore named Barkston (Byrne); Mr. Marshall's Railroad (Mr. Powell); Captain Childe's Conrad (Captain Becher); Sir D. Baird's Pioneer (Mr. T. Walker); Mr. J. H. Leeches named Charity (Hardy); Mr. Kent named Rust (Mr. W. M'Donough); Mr. Oswell named Dictator (Carlin); Mr. Robertson's Cramp (Wilmot); Mr. W. Haddy named Cannon-ball (Mr. Newcombe).

Betting.—5 to 1 agst Lottery; 6 to 1 agst the Nun; 7 to 1 agst Rust; 8 to 1 agst Daxon; 9 to 1 agst Railroad; 12 to 1 agst Cannon-ball; 12 to 1 agst Seventy-four; and 20 to 1 agst True Blue.

About a quarter-past three o'clock the start took place, Daxon going away with a strong lead, followed by The Nnn, Seventy-four, Lottery, Charity, Railroad, True Blue, and several others, Conrad taking his course more to the left, and nearly abreast of Daxon. At the first ditch Conrad, frightened by the crowd, refused and threw Becher, and Cannon-ball fell. Daxon got "through" it, The Nun taking it next, with the others mentioned above as lying with them. At the next ditch Barkston fell; at the third Daxon "followed suit," and in attempting to get up knocked down The Nun, Charity now took the lead, followed by Lottery, Railroad, Jack, Seventy-four, and kept it to the stone-wall which be refused. Railroad took it, followed by Lottery, the Nun, True Blue, and Jack, and kept in front for the two fields next beyond the lane; Lottery now made the running, clearing his fences in beautiful style; on reaching the race-course Seventy-four was lying second, and behind him Railroad, Pioneer, Paulina, True Blue, Jack, and one or two others; Lottery took the last jump splendidly, and won cleverly by two or three lengths, Seventy-four second, Paulina third, and True Blue fourth. Next to them were Pioneer (who fell at the last jump), Jack, The Nun, Rambler, and Railroad; the others "nowhere." Dictator fell at the second ditch in the last round, broke his back, and died in a few minutes. Rust was baulked by the crowd at the lane the first time round, and thereby lost all chance.

The second steeple chase was postponed, the third heat having been appointed to come off to-morrow from want of light to finish it to-night. The day's sport was excellent, and the scene on the road, as well as on the course, one of the most animating we ever beheld. Epsom, on the Derby day, would scarcely surpass it. The Earl of Sefton selected the ground and officiated as umpire.

WEDNESDAY.

The following is an account of the two-mile heat steeple chase left undecided yesterday, and finished this afternoon, with the hurdle race and match:—

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, with 30 added; heats, over two miles of a sporting country.

Mr. Thompson's br m by Harry, 4 yrs (Mr. Oliver)	0	1	1
Mr. T. Ryan's b g Smike, 6 yrs	1	3	2
Mr. Jones's ch m Primrose, aged	3	2	3
Mr. M'Donough's b h St. Nicholas, aged	0	0	4
Mr. Knaresborough's b g No Mistake, aged	..	..	dis.
Mr. Webb's The Meteor, aged	..	2	dr
Mr. Calaghan's ch g The Wanderer, 5 yrs	..	0	dr
Mr. H. Johnson's b h Perseverance	..	0	dr
Mr, T. Scott's ch m Sweetheart	Broke her neck		
Mr. T. Rawlin's br h Rex	..	..	dis.

Three capital heats; the last beautifully contested between the first three, not a single mistake having been made at the fences. In the first heat there were several falls, and Sweetheart broke her neck.

A Hurdle Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added; two miles. Gentlemen riders.

Mr. Stevenson's True Blue	(Mr. Barker)		1
Mr. Vevers's Charity			2
Mr. Hodson's Syntax			3
Mr. Knaresbro's Leander			4

A very fine race throughout.

TURKEY.

(Private Correspondence of the *Times*,)

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 30.

A messenger arrrived here on the 29th from Tabriz, bringing letters reached down to the 4th instant., which state that the British Ambssador had finally left Persia on the 3d, after giving orders to Colonel Sheil to proceed, with every person connected with the legation, on to the Turkish town of Erzeroum, and to Colonel Shee, and every one of the British officers in the Persian service, to remove to Bagdad, there to wait for further instructions. Mr. M'Neil, in company with Sir H. Bethune, and Major Farrant, proposed going back to England by way of Georgia and Russia. The departure of the British representative did not appear to have produced much sensation in the country the Persians in the employ of the government spoke of it with the utmost unconcern, and, fancying themselves placed beyond its reach, made light of the displeasure and resentment of Great Britain. Trade had according to the above-mentioned letters, been for some time very brisk, and perfect tranquility reigned throughout the provinces. Large purchases of British manufactured goods have lately been made at Constantinople by the Persian merchants, the best proof in their opinion at least, that the misunderstanding between the two governments will not for the present entail any material injury on the commercial relations between the two countries. It is true that most of the British merchants in Persia uneasy as to their future position, have countermanded the orders they had sent home, but the only consequence of this step will be, to place in the hands of the large Greek establishments in Persia the business which the English houses would otherwise have transacted. Several persons are disposed to look upon the state of quiet Persia is at present enjoying as ephemeral, and to entertain the gloomiest forebodings as to its impending destinies. The reunion at Bagdad of Zilleh Sultan, the three Persian Princes who resided for some time in England, and their numerous adherents, and the selection of a city placed so near the frontier for the head-quarters of General Czarnowski and other Polish officers in the pay of the English government, besides the English officers ordered to leave the Schah's services, are acts construed by them into indications of the resolution on the part of England to produce a reaction in the southern provinces in favour of a pretender to the crown, more worthy of it than its present possessor, has proved himself. Unless, indeed this determination be at once acted upon, it were difficult to point out the slightest chance of England's ever recovering the influence which the vast interests she has at stake in the east renders it imperative upon her to command over the ruler of Persia. According to the last accounts from Karack, the detachment of British troops which took possession of that island had erected stone barracks and storehouses on a scale of so great a magnitude as to render it clear that it is not the intention of government to abandon for some time this important position. As in every country, but especially among populations which, like those of Persia, are dead to all political excitement and of party spirit, ultimate success depends chiefly on the impression produced on the outset of an enterprise, it is to be hoped, that in case England has set her choice on a rival to the throne of Persia, her ministers, instead of placing reliance on the results of the reaction to which his popularity, propped on the moral support of the British patronage, may give rise to, may be wise enough not to trust too confidently on hypotheses, and permit him to advance on the fields of adventure without the most positive guarantee of subsidies and several thousands of bayonets.

Among the numerous innovations introduced by the Sultan none do him more credit than the abolition of the oriental pomp and pageantry that distinguished the Turkish court and the doing away with the innumerable attendants in the imperial palace, who, whilst a most expensive burden to the state, spent their lives in basking in the rays of majesty and splendour. This establishment has gradually been reduced from its former gorgeous and brilliant state to one of the most exemplary simplicity; and one after the other, all the drones about the seraglio have either been dismissed or invested with offices of utility to the public.—*Standard*

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